

(TABLE OF CONTENTS)

REPORT ON THE MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATION
OF SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY



Exhibit 12
3-26-75
Schoenman 2
3/27/75
PR

Certification by Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner.....	1
Final Summary.....	2
Gunshot Wound No. 1	2
Gunshot Wound No. 2	3
Gunshot Wound No. 3	4
Evidence of Recent Surgical Procedures.....	4
Pathologic Findings Related to Gunshot Wound No. 1	4
Miscellaneous Pathologic Findings Not Related to Cause of Death	4
Description of Gunshot Wounds.....	5
Gunshot Wound No. 1.....	5
General	5
Lesions in Detail.....	5
Scalp and Cranium.....	5
Meninges, Blood Vessels and Cranial Nerves.....	6
Cerebrum.....	8
Cerebellum.....	9
Brain Stem.....	10
Ventricular System.....	11
Spinal Cord and Spinal Canal.....	11
Pituitary Gland.....	11
Microscopic Report (Neuropathology).....	12
Reports of X-Ray Studies.....	17
Pre-operative.....	17
Post-mortem.....	17
Gunshot Wound No. 2.....	23
Gross.....	23
Microscopic.....	23
Gunshot Wound No. 3.....	24
Gross.....	24
Bullet Recovery.....	24

Clothing.....	25
General External Examination.....	27
Cavities.....	28
Cardiovascular System.....	29
Respiratory System.....	29
Neck Organs.....	30
Hepatobiliary System.....	30
Hemic and Lymphatic System.....	30
Pancreas.....	31
Urogenital System.....	31
Digestive System.....	32
Endocrine Organs.....	33
Musculoskeletal System.....	33
Specimens Studied.....	33
Organs and Body Fluids for Toxicological Tests.....	33
Tissues for Microscopic Studies.....	33
Blood for Typing.....	33
Other Studies.....	33
Autopsy Chronology and Personnel.....	34
Place and Time.....	34
County Official in Charge of Medicolegal Investigation.....	34
Aide in Charge of Inter-Agency Relations.....	34
Pathologists.....	34
Radiologist.....	34
Members of Neurosurgical Team Present As Observers.....	35
Hospital Staff Pathologist As Observer.....	35
Consultants from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.....	35
Forensic and Medical Photographers.....	35
Aide in Charge of Security of Autopsy Room.....	35
Autopsy Assistant.....	35
Pathologist for General Microscopic Studies and Clinico- pathologic Correlation.....	36
Others present.....	36
Advisors Not Present At Autopsy.....	37

Chronology of Subsequent Studies.....	38
Neuropathology.....	38
Radiography.....	38
Infra-red and Black-and-White Photography.....	38
At-Scene Investigation.....	38
Preliminary.....	38
Follow-up.....	38
Test Firing.....	39
Description of Special Photographic and Radiographic Studies Related to the Autopsy Proper.....	41
Toxicology Laboratory Report.....	45
Report of Blood Typing.....	46
General Microscopic Description.....	47
Clinicopathologic Correlation of Systemic Autopsy Findings.....	58
Signatures.....	62



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER -- CORONER

HALL OF JUSTICE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

THOMAS T. NOGUCHI, M.D.
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER



File 68-5731

This is to certify that the autopsy on the body of Senator Robert F. Kennedy was performed at The Hospital of The Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, California, by the staff of the Department of Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner on June 6, 1968.

From the anatomic findings and pertinent history, I ascribe the death to:

GUNSHOT WOUND OF RIGHT MASTOID, PENETRATING BRAIN.

The detailed medical findings, opinions and conclusions required by Section 27491.4 of the Government Code of California are attached.

Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner

TTN:otf

FINAL SUMMARY

GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 1 (FATAL GUNSHOT WOUND)

ENTRY: Right mastoid region.
COURSE: Skin of right mastoid region, right mastoid, petrous portion of right temporal bone, right temporal lobe, and right hemisphere of cerebellum.
EXIT: None.
DIRECTION: Right to left, slightly to front, upward.
BULLET RECOVERY: Fragments (see text).

LESIONS IN DETAIL (NEUROPATHOLOGY)

A. Primary lesions - Caused by the bullet and further injuries by bone and bullet fragments.

1. Bone, dura and dural sinus.

- a. Penetration of right mastoid process.
- b. Fracture of right petrous ridge.
- c. Severance of right petrosal sinus.
- d. Metal fragments in right temporal bone.



2. Cerebrum.

- a. Contusion-laceration and hemorrhage of right temporal lobe.
- b. Intraventricular hemorrhage due to above.
- c. Metal and bone fragments in right temporal lobe.

3. Cerebellum.

- a. Hemorrhagic tract and cavity in right cerebellar hemisphere.
- b. Metal and bone fragments in right cerebellar hemisphere.

B. Immediate Secondary Lesions.

1. Bone Lesion.

- a. Fracture of right supraorbital plate.

2. Meningeal Lesions.

- a. Subdural hemorrhage.
- b. Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- c. Laceration of right supraorbital dura.

3. Cerebral Lesions.

- a. Contusion-laceration of right orbital gyri.
- b. Contusion-laceration of right occipital lobe.
- c. Contusion of contralateral (left) inferior temporal gyrus.

4. Cerebellum.

- a. Hemorrhagic necrosis of cerebellar tonsils.

5. Brain Stem.

- a. Hemorrhage in midbrain.
- b. Hemorrhagic necrosis of left inferior olive of medulla.

6. Epidural hemorrhage of C1 and C2 vertebral level.

C. Later Secondary Lesions.

- 1. Edema of brain and herniations.
- 2. Subdural hemorrhage.
- 3. Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- 4. Intracerebral and intraventricular hemorrhage.
- 5. Hemorrhagic infarction of right temporal cortex.
- 6. Intracerebellar and intraventricular hemorrhage.
- 7. Petechial hemorrhages of thalami.
- 8. Brain stem hemorrhage and early necrosis.
- 9. Herniation of cerebellum through craniotomy wound.
- 10. Early laminar necrosis of occipital lobe.



GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 2, THROUGH-AND-THROUGH.

ENTRY: Right axillary region.

COURSE: Soft tissue of right axilla and right infraclavicular region.

EXIT: *LC*
~~ENTRY:~~ Right infraclavicular region.

DIRECTION: Right to left, back to front, upward.

BULLET RECOVERY: None.

GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 3.

ENTRY: Right axillary region (just below
Gunshot Wound No. 2 entry).

COURSE: Soft tissue of right axilla, soft
tissue of right upper back to the
level of the 6th cervical vertebra
just beneath the skin.

EXIT: None.

DIRECTION: Right to left, back to front, upward.

BULLET RECOVERY: .22 caliber bullet from the soft tissue
of paracervical region at level of 6th
cervical vertebra at 8:40 A.M., June 6,
1968.

EVIDENCE OF RECENT SURGICAL PROCEDURES.

1. Craniotomy, right temporal occipital.
2. Other, minor surgical procedures are described elsewhere.

PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS RELATED TO GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 1.

1. Hypostatic Pneumonia.



MISCELLANEOUS PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS NOT RELATED TO CAUSE OF DEATH.

1. Adenoma of left kidney (benign).
2. Retention cyst of left kidney.

DESCRIPTION OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS

GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 1:

The wound of entry, as designated by Maxwell M. Andler, Jr., M.D., Neurosurgeon attending the autopsy, and more or less evident by inspection of the apposed craniotomy incision, is centered 5 inches (12.7 cm) from the vertex, about 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) posterior to the center of the right external auditory meatus, about 3/4 inch (1.9 cm) superior to the Reid line, and 2-1/2 inches (6.4 cm) anterior to a coronal plane passing through the occipital protuberance at its scalp-covered aspect. The defect appears to have been about 3/16 inch (0.5 cm) in diameter at the skin surface. The surgical incision passing through the area of the wound of entry has been fashioned in a semilunar configuration with the concavity directed inferiorly and posteriorly. The incision has been intactly sutured by metallic and other material. The arc length is about 4 inches (10 cm).

Further detailed description of the area is given elsewhere in this report.

Varyingly moderate degrees of very recent hemorrhage are noted in the soft tissue inferior to the right mastoid region, extending medially as well. There is no hematoma in the soft tissue.

In conjunction with the wound of entry, the right external ear shows, on the posterior aspect of the helix, an irregularly fusiform zone of dark red and gray stippling about one inch (2.5 cm) in greatest dimension, along the posterior cartilaginous border and over a maximum width of about 1/4 inch (0.6 cm) at the midportion of the stippled zone. This widest zone of stippling is approximately along a radius originating from the wound of entry in the right mastoid region. Moderate edema and variable ecchymosis is present in the associated portions of right external ear as well.

No evidence of powder burn, tattoo, or stippling is found in the area surrounding the wound of entry of Gunshot Wound No.1, to include an arbitrary circular zone superimposed upon the above-described stippling on the right ear.

LESIONS IN DETAIL (NEUROPATHOLOGY)

A. Scalp and Cranium.

A U-shaped recent surgical wound is present over the right temporo-occipital region of the recently shaved scalp behind the right ear. Many wire sutures are in place. About 2 cm. above the tip of the mastoid process immediately behind the

pinna at about the level of the external auditory meatus, the anterior portion of the skin of the incision shows a semi-circular defect said to be a portion of the original bullet entrance wound (according to the surgeons who were present at the examination). After removing the wire sutures, the scalp is incised by the usual mastoid-to-mastoid incision across the vertex. The incision on the right is extended into the surgical incision mentioned above. After reflecting the scalp, dark red subcutaneous and subgaleal hemorrhages are found in the right temporo-occipital region overlying and around the wound and the surgical craniotomy over an area measuring 9.5 x 10 cm. The hemorrhage ranges up to 3 mm in thickness. The right temporal muscle shows a small amount of hemorrhage along its posterior aspect.

The bony defect of the cranium included the superior portions of the right mastoid process and the adjacent temporo-occipital bones in an irregularly oval area measuring 6 x 5 cm. Gelfoam and hemorrhagic material is removed from the craniotomy site.

A circumferential cut with three notches is made in the calvarium with a vibratory saw. The calvarium is removed from the underlying dura. There is no lesion in this portion of the cranium.

The bone surrounding the craniotomy is removed in a single piece, including the posterior half of the right external auditory canal. The bullet wound in the skull appears to be located with its anterior margin 1 cm posterior to the right external auditory meatus, 2 cm superior to the tip of the mastoid process; but the original configuration is obscured by the surgical enlargement and by the adjacent craniotomy. The surgical opening of the right temporo-occipital bone measures 6 cm anteroposteriorly and 5 cm supero-inferiorly. Burr holes, saw cuts, and rongeur cuts can be seen along the margins of the bone.

The bullet wound of the mastoid extends medially to the base of the petrous portion where there is a triangular defect with the base of the triangle corresponding to the petrous ridge and measuring 8 mm in width.

A curved fracture about 1 cm long is found in the central thinnest portion of the right supra-orbital plate with intra-orbital hemorrhage beneath it surrounding the right eye. A laceration of the dura and contusion of the right orbital gyri are located above the fracture.

B. Meninges, blood vessels and cranial nerves.

In the dorsolateral aspect of the subdural space there is a

film of blood up to 3 mm thick, covering the arachnoid over both posterior frontal and parieto-occipital regions and extending downward to, and in some places below the sylvian fissure bilaterally, slightly more on the left side than on the right. Similar blood clot is also found on the left middle fossa and in both posterior fossae, again more on the left side. A small amount of blood clot, about 2 cc, is found between the cerebral hemispheres just dorsal to the midbrain.

Rather diffuse subarachnoid hemorrhage is present over the parieto-occipital regions, over the dorsal and right side of the cerebellum and also over the ventral surface of the pons and medulla. All of this, however, is quite slight and the blood clot does not obscure the underlying structures.

Epidural hemorrhages are found in the following three locations:

1. Adjacent to the craniotomy defect of the right temporo-occipital region. This is minimal and extends not more than 1 cm from the surgical incision and it is less than 1 mm in thickness.
2. Above the right supraorbital plate where the fracture is present as described above. This is deemed minimal and less than 1 mm in thickness covering an area 1.5 x 1 cm.
3. Epidural hemorrhage measuring 2 cm longitudinally and 1 cm transversely is found in the dorsal aspect of the epidural space at C1 and C2 vertebral levels.



The dorsal veins which empty into the superior sagittal sinus are inspected but they reveal no evidence of the source of subdural hemorrhage.

The right superior petrosal sinus is severed for a distance of 8 mm corresponding to the defect of the petrous ridge mentioned above. The remainder of this sinus adjacent to the defect has been cauterized. The tentorium which has its attachment to the right petrous ridge is lacerated where the bony defect is present. This laceration of the dura is continued laterally and communicates with the surgical defect which measures 4.5 x 2.0 cm just anterior to the right sigmoid sinus and above the transverse sinus beneath the craniotomy opening. A second surgical defect is present on the dura posterior to the sigmoid sinus and inferior to the transverse sinus and this measures 3 x 2 cm. There are areas of brownish discoloration and a minimal amount of blood clot is scattered along the margins of these dural openings.

The lateral portion of the transverse sinus and the sigmoid sinus thus transverse the craniotomy defect horizontally through its posterior portion and vertically through its inferior portion.

The tentorium cerebelli shows no defects in its central portions.

The dura was lacerated over a small area over the right supra-orbital plate where a curved fracture was present as mentioned above.

The superior sagittal sinus, left transverse sinus, left sigmoid sinus and cavernous sinuses are inspected and reveal no evidence of thrombosis or laceration. The right transverse and sigmoid sinuses do not appear to be damaged in spite of their proximity to the dural openings anterior and posterior to it, but cautery marks are on and close to these sinuses which contain dark red blood clot.

Examination of the arteries of the brain stem and cerebellum reveals a right vertebral artery that is smaller than the left. The basilar artery measures 3 mm in diameter and is slightly tortuous. The anterior inferior cerebellar arteries and the posterior inferior cerebellar arteries have a normal distribution and show no evidence of traumatic injury. The left superior cerebellar artery is intact. The right superior cerebellar artery is intact throughout its main trunk but several of its superficial branches are involved in the cortical contusion and laceration of the cerebellum and many of its deeper branches have been damaged by the penetrating bullet and bone fragments.

All of the remaining blood vessels of the brain stem, cerebellum and cerebral hemispheres have normal distribution and show very slight atherosclerosis. There is no evidence of injury except for the areas of contusions and lacerations.

The cranial nerves are all intact.

C. Cerebrum.

Slight depression of the cerebral cortex is noted over both posterior frontal and parietal convexities in the areas beneath the subdural hemorrhage that is described above. The right cerebral hemisphere is slightly larger than the left with shallow tentorium grooves over both uncus, slightly more prominent on the right than on the left. However, there is no evidence of herniation of the cingulate gyri beneath the falx. The gyri over both cerebral convexities are flattened.

When the brain is inspected from the ventral aspect, three areas of contusion-laceration can be seen in the cortex of the right cerebral hemisphere and a fourth area of contusion on the left. The largest one measures 4 x 3 cm. It consists of superficial and deep lacerations and contusions of the mesial half of the posterior one-third of the right inferior



temporal gyrus for an anteroposterior distance of 4 cm; the middle third of the right fusiform gyrus for 3 cm and the lateral portion of the hippocampal gyrus for a distance of about 1 cm. Coronal sections show that this laceration has a subcortical hemorrhage extending 1.5 cm into the subcortical white matter to the floor of the posterior part of the temporal horn of the right lateral ventricle with rupture into this cavity. The medial portions of the temporal lesion are characteristic of laceration and contusion while the lateral portions of this lesion are quite characteristic of hemorrhagic infarction.

The second largest contusion is in the middle part of the right orbital gyri and measures 1.5 x 1.0 cm with a 5 mm curved laceration within it. Hemorrhage extends into the subcortical white matter to a depth of 6 mm. This lesion overlies the lacerated dura and fracture of the right supraorbital plate.

The third contusion measures 14 x 7 mm with a linear 6 mm transverse laceration and is situated in the mesial portion of the inferior part of the right occipital cortex.

The fourth contusion of the cortex is a very small lesion in the middle of the left inferior temporal gyrus and measures 5 x 2 mm. There is no laceration in this area. This condition is limited to the gray matter.

D. Cerebellum.

In the anterior and lateral aspects of the right hemisphere of the cerebellum, there is an irregular penetrating wound. The opening measures 2 x 2 cm with irregular margins. The margins of this wound and adjacent areas are elevated to form a ring of tissue at the bony margin, 2 mm distal to the internal bone surface. This indicates herniation of the cerebellar tissue into the bony defect. On the surface of this defect and in the bone incision, there are fragments of gelfoam and soft friable blood clots.

A partially collapsed linear tract measuring 5 cm in length extends from the cerebellar cortex and subcortical white matter of the cerebellum to the vermis. The tract begins just rostral to the tegmentum of the anterior one-third of the pons, anterior to the middle cerebellar peduncle and proceeds in a superior and posterior direction. From an imaginary transverse plane between the two mastoid bones, one would estimate that this tract proceeds about 45 degrees posteriorly and medially and 30 degrees superiorly from the mastoid perforation. The tract ends in the vermis of the cerebellum where a 1 cm transverse laceration is found in the region of the primary fissure which is approximately 3 cm posterior to the anterior cerebellar notch. At the



termination of the tract, hemorrhage can be seen within the cortical laceration.

The size of the penetrating wound is difficult to determine at this time since the tract is largely filled by the swollen white matter of the cerebellum and by hemorrhage. However, probing into the tract at the entrance wound indicates that it was in the order of 2 cm in width at maximum expansion.

Upon palpation and probing in the region of the laceration in the superior vermis, a metallic fragment is found just beneath the arachnoid membrane and within an area of hemorrhage. This irregular gray metallic fragment measures 6 x 3 x 2 mm and corresponds to the largest fragment that was identified in the postoperative x-ray of a radiopaque object near the midline.

In addition to the penetrating wound and the laceration of the vermis at its terminal end, an area of contusion and hemorrhagic necrosis measuring 2.5 x 2.0 cm covers most of the superior surface of the right cerebellar hemisphere and extends 5 mm over the midline. Beneath this area of contusion and communicating with the penetrating wound, a recent hematoma is found that measures 2.5 x 2.0 cm. The hemorrhage involves the region of the declive, folium, and tuber. Smaller satellite contusions and hemorrhagic necrosis are scattered lateral to the large contusion of the superior surface of the cerebellum. Both cerebellar hemispheres are markedly swollen with flattened gyri and with a cerebellar pressure cone. Two small areas of hemorrhagic necrosis, each 3 mm in diameter, are present in the cortex of the herniated left cerebellar tonsil. The right cerebellar tonsil shows a single area of cortical hemorrhagic necrosis also 3 mm in diameter.

An elliptical groove over the superior surface of the anterior lobe of the cerebellum indicates upward herniation of these structures through the incisura of the tentorium cerebelli.

Horizontal sections of the cerebellum reveal the penetrating wound and the hemorrhage described above. These lesions have destroyed much of the cortex and subcortical white matter of the right cerebellar hemisphere, the dentate nuclei and probably the roof nuclei.

E. Brain Stem.

The ventral surface of the pons and medulla is markedly flattened.

The periaqueductal gray matter contains multiple petechial



hemorrhages extending over an area of 8-9 mm in width on the left side and about 5 mm on the right side. In sections above the pons, the midbrain reveals several irregular hemorrhages within the tegmentum. The largest of these hemorrhages is slit-like and measures 5 x 1 mm in size and is situated in the left lateral tegmentum. Numerous petechial hemorrhages are found throughout both the tegmental and ventral portions of the rostral 3/4 of the pons on multiple horizontal sections. Section through the medulla shows an area of hemorrhagic necrosis 4 x 3 mm in diameter located in the left inferior olive.

F. Ventricular System.

The lateral and third ventricles are moderately narrowed in size. They contain a small amount of blood clot totaling about 6 cc. The source of the intraventricular hemorrhage is due to rupture into the right inferior horn of the hemorrhage of the right temporal lobe. The fourth ventricle also contains a small amount of fresh blood clots.

G. Spinal Canal and Spinal Cord.

The foramen magnum and the upper cervical vertebrae are inspected and they show no abnormalities.

The bodies of the lower cervical, thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae are removed in a column. After inspecting the spinal nerve roots, the cervical, thoracic and lumbar spinal cord is removed in toto.

A 41-cm portion of the spinal cord extending from the high cervical region into the lumbar region is examined. The leptomeninges are thin and transparent. The anterior spinal artery is thin-walled and shows no evidence of occlusion or laceration.

The posterior aspect of the spinal cord additionally reveals thin leptomeninges and normal distribution of vessels and nerve roots. There is no evidence of pathologic damage to the spinal cord. The subarachnoid space shows faint blood staining. Multiple transverse sections of the spinal cord and nerve roots show no gross lesions.

H. Pituitary Gland.

The diaphragma sella and pituitary stalk are normal in appearance. The pituitary gland measures 1.1 x 0.8 x 0.5 cm. Section shows a pink homogeneous anterior lobe and a reddish gray posterior lobe. The bony structures forming and surrounding the pituitary fossa are all within normal limits.



MICROSCOPIC REPORT (NEUROPATHOLOGY)

There are 31 slides divided into three groups: A, B and C. Each group is again numbered as A-1, A-2, A-3, or B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4 and C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, etc.

Sections confirmed all the lesions described at the gross examination.

All tissue sections show congestion and some extravasation with occasional actual petechial hemorrhages, the latter being particularly noticeable in the thalami near the ventricular walls. A few mononuclear cells are present in the perivascular spaces. The ground substance of the cerebral cortex and centrum shows fine vacuolations. In the occipital cortex, there is early status spongiosus, portions of which have a laminar distribution. Some nerve cells have pyknotic nuclei and homogenization of the cytoplasm, the latter showing definite eosinophilia. The white matter of the frontal lobe shows occasional areas of pallid staining. In the ventral pons there is early necrosis in addition to the hemorrhages.

A-1, RIGHT FRONTAL LOBE:

This section shows marked congestion of the meningeal and parenchymal blood vessels. The endothelium of the blood vessels shows hypertrophy. There is no inflammatory infiltrate in the meninges. There is a diffuse rarefaction of the matrix of the cortex and white matter, but more marked in the white matter where there are actual areas of early status spongiosus. Many of the nerve cells are pyknotic. The glial and ependymal elements are swollen.

A-2, LEFT FRONTAL LOBE:

Findings are similar to A-1, except that the status spongiosus of the white matter is not obvious.

A-3, RIGHT TEMPORAL LOBE - HIPPOCAMPUS:

Findings are similar to A-2.

A-4, LEFT TEMPORAL LOBE - HIPPOCAMPUS:

In addition to similar findings as in A-3, there are several small petechiae in the cortex. This section also shows slight sub-arachnoid hemorrhage.

A-5, RIGHT PARIETAL LOBE:

The general findings of these sections are similar to A-2. However, some nerve cells are not only pyknotic but they are also beginning to show eosinophilia of the contracted and homogenized cytoplasm.



A-6, LEFT PARIETAL LOBE:

This slide shows findings similar to A-2. In addition, there is subarachnoid hemorrhage.

A-7, RIGHT OCCIPITAL LOBE:

This section shows marked congestion of all the blood vessels with extravasation of blood in the white matter. The cortex shows early status spongiosus which has a suggestive laminar pattern.

A-8, LEFT OCCIPITAL LOBE:

This section shows findings similar to A-7 above. Some of the nerve cells are beginning to show eosinophilia of the cytoplasm.

A-9, RIGHT STRIATUM:

In general the blood vessels and nerve cells show changes of the cortex similar to those described in A-2. The subependymal blood vessels show a few mononuclear cells in the perivascular spaces. There is also some extravasation of blood from these vessels.

A-10, LEFT STRIATUM:

The findings are similar to A-9.

A-11, RIGHT LENTICULAR NUCLEUS:

The findings are similar to A-9 except the extravasation of blood is not obvious.

A-12, LEFT LENTICULAR NUCLEUS:

The findings are similar to A-11.

A-13, RIGHT THALAMUS:

These sections show generalized congestion and actual petechial hemorrhages in the walls of the third ventricle. The nerve cells show pyknotic changes. Portions of the matrix show early status spongiosus.

A-14, LEFT THALAMUS:

The findings are similar to A-13 but the petechial hemorrhages are not as marked.



A-15, -16, -17, and -18, SPINAL CORD:

Sections are taken from the cervical, thoracic and lumbosacral regions. The vascular changes in the meninges and spinal cord are minimal and certainly not as pronounced as those in the cerebrum. A few of the nerve cells in the grey matter, mostly in anterior horns, show pyknotic changes.

B-1, RIGHT TRANSVERSE SINUS:

Sections show red blood cells between the laminae of the dura. The sinus contains antemortem thrombus along the vessel walls. This thrombus consists mainly of platelets. In the remainder of the blood clot, there are numerous neutrophils.

B-2, RIGHT SIGMOID SINUS:

Portions of the dura show coagulation necrosis with tinctorial changes toward basophilia. Antemortem thrombus is also found in the sinus, as in B-1.

B-3, RIGHT FRONTAL LOBE - ORBITAL GYRI:

Sections show hemorrhagic necrosis of the cortex.

B-4, RIGHT TEMPORAL LOBE - PARIHIPPOCAMPAL AND FUSIFORM GYRI:

This section shows most extensive hemorrhagic defects, both in the grey and white matter. The defect communicates with the external surface. The remaining portions of the specimen show changes similar to A-2.

B-5, RIGHT TEMPORAL LOBE:

The findings are similar to B-4.



B-6, RIGHT OCCIPITAL LOBE, MEDIAL INFERIOR ASPECT:

Sections show superficial hemorrhagic defect of the cortex.

C-1, LEFT INFERIOR TEMPORAL LOBE:

This section shows multiple hemorrhagic necrosis in the cortex.

C-2, MIDBRAIN:

Section shows multiple hemorrhages. The cerebral aqueduct is patent.

C-3 AND C-4, PONS:

Sections show multiple hemorrhage, mostly in the ventral portions, and acute necrosis. The fourth ventricle is collapsed.

C-5, MEDULLA:

Focal hemorrhagic necrosis is present in the left inferior olive.

C-6, CEREBELLUM, DORSAL ASPECT:

This shows a large hemorrhagic defect with multiple petechial hemorrhages in portions of the dentate nucleus. In another portion of the dentate nucleus, where there is no hemorrhage, there is acute necrosis.

C-7, CEREBELLUM, TONSIL:

This shows multiple petechiae in the cortex.

ADDITIONAL MICROSCOPIC SLIDES (NEUROPATHOLOGY):

The Pineal Gland shows a few corpora amylacea.

Sections of the temporal lobe reveal essentially the same histopathological findings described previously.

SLIDE LABELED GUNSHOT WOUND [GSW #1], (Entrance Wound):

The perpendicular section, stained with hematoxylin and eosin, through the wound track shows loss of epithelium and patchy areas of swollen dermis.

The area of margins of squamous epithelium shows perinuclear vacuolation and spindle form distortion.

The dermis is extensively involved with coagulation also visible in special stain. The hair follicles and sebaceous glands are partly involved also. Capillaries are dilated. There are areas of extravasation and infiltration by acute inflammatory cells. Scattered, varying-sized powder residues are found in the keratin layer and the inner surface of the wound track to a depth of 2 mm. There are also disc-like powder granules embedded in the epidermis, and the powder-embedded area is surrounded by pink-staining denatured collagen. Powder residues are in an assortment of shapes and sizes, the edges showing minute crystalloid material which is also visible on the unstained sections.



Robert F. Kennedy
68-5731

Subcutaneous tissue and muscle elements are hemorrhagic and heavily infiltrated by neutrophils.

Microscopic Diagnosis:

Entry of the gunshot wound is consistent with very close range shooting.

SLIDE FROM POSTERIOR ASPECT OF HELIX OF RIGHT EAR, INCLUDING GROSSLY DESCRIBED POWDER BRUISING AND TATTOOING:

The sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin show patchy areas of loss of epithelium due to thermal and blast effect. The squamous epithelium between the exposed coagulated dermis shows perinuclear vacuolation and nuclear elongation, along with fragmentation at the edges.

Dark brown to black powder residues in varying sizes are embedded through the epithelium to the dermis, which is also recognizable in unstained sections. The dermis shows extensive coagulation of the collagen tissue. Sweat glands and hair follicles, together with associated sebaceous glands, are involved with changes consistent with heat and blast effect. Coagulation of the collagen tissue is also visible on sections stained by Masson's method.



TTN:ATL:etf

DESCRIPTION OF PRE-OPERATIVE X-RAYS

Anteroposterior and lateral portable films of the skull, exposed on June 5, 1968 at approximately 1:00 A.M., reveal a gunshot wound of the right temporal bone. The wound of entry is 2.0 cm above the temporal tip and approximately midway between the external auditory canal and the sigmoid sinus region, approximately 1.0 cm posterior to the auditory canal.

There are two bullet tracks. One extends slightly anterior to the vertical dimension (15 degrees). The second extends 30 degrees posterior to the vertical dimension, so that the two tracks diverge 45 degrees.

In the frontal projection, both tracks extend superiorly toward the vertex at an angle of 30 degrees to the horizontal.

- In the tracks of the bullet wound are numerous metallic foreign bodies and fragments of the mastoid. The largest metallic fragment is situated in the petrous ridge and at about the arcuate eminence. This measures 12 mm in transverse dimension,* 7 mm in vertical dimension, and approximately 12 mm in anteroposterior dimension.

Several metallic foreign bodies are present in the soft tissues lateral to the mastoid process. Twelve metallic foreign bodies, one millimeter or larger, are present in the mastoid process. In addition to the largest fragment described, at least thirty metallic fragments one millimeter or larger are present in the posterior fossa.

One fragment of bone and several metallic fragments projected through the orbit above the petrous ridge are, I believe, supratentorial, and in the mesial aspect of the temporal lobe posteriorly.

A fragment, 7 mm in transverse diameter, 4 mm in greatest anteroposterior dimension and vertical dimension, is situated superiorly slightly to the left of the midline and 4.0 cm anterior to the inner cortex of the occipital bone at or just below the tentorium.

The main fragments of the bullet are anterior to the sigmoid sinus as seen in the lateral projection, and this includes the major bony fragment as well.

DESCRIPTION OF POSTMORTEM RADIOGRAPHS

Postmortem radiographs exposed at 2:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M., under the direction of the Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, on June 6, 1968, reveal that a major portion of the petrous ridge has been

* Except from Pages 32 & 39 "Special Unit Summary" by Robert A. Sampson, Chief of Detectives, LAPD
"Chips of bone, clotted blood, bruised brain tissue and lead fragments were removed by Mr. Curcio, Mr. and Mrs. Reed" also removed a piece of bullet bone 12 millimeters in diameter and other fragments of lead easily identified as having come from a bullet

Caliber = diameter of bullet in hundredths of an inch
12 mm = 12.0 mm = 12.0 mm

removed, together with most of the metallic foreign bodies and the detached osseous fragments.

At this time, the metallic fragment most superior and posterior has shifted slightly posteriorly and to the right.

Small fragments remain in the soft tissues lateral to the temporal bone, numbering approximately eleven and very minute. Other fragments, approximately seven in number, are situated directly above the petrous apex and, I believe, supra-tentorial, in the temporal lobe. This represents the remains of the largest metallic fragment noted pre-operatively. Other minute fragments are present in the posterior fossa, numbering approximately twenty.

All of the bony fragments have been removed.

- X-rays of the skull at the conclusion of the postmortem revealed that five minute metallic foreign bodies were present in the skin, and approximately twenty minute fragments remained embedded in the remaining portion of the temporal bone in the region of the semicircular canals.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMEN RADIOGRAPHS OF SURGICAL BOWY SPECIMEN

A series of x-ray films was obtained on June 7, 1968 between 4:00 P.M. and 7:30 P.M.

The initial x-rays consisted of the fragments of temporal bone removed at surgery. These were exposed on industrial film-type M (Kodak) and reveal many more minute metallic foreign bodies than were evident on the early films. Pieces of bone identifiable as mastoid process are filled with approximately seventy individual metallic fragments. Others bearing the Rongeur marks are fragments of cortex removed at surgery from the craniotomy site. Other fragments represent petrous ridge and are also embedded with innumerable fine metallic particles.

The specimen of temporal bone removed at postmortem includes the craniotomy site and the remaining portion of the mastoid process extending posteriorly to include the lateral sinus groove and the facial canal distally. Mesially, the bone is amputated lateral to the cochlea. This contains the external auditory canal. Posterior and superior to the canal are many metallic fragments. These number at least sixty, the majority less than one millimeter in size, with ten above one millimeter.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIMEN X-RAYS EXPOSED AT THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL (Friday, June 7, 1968)

- X-rays of the entire brain, taken initially in the vertex-base



direction, reveal small metallic foreign bodies in the cerebellum and temporal lobe. There is a considerable defect of the cerebellum on the right. A small amount of residual contrast (Hypaque) is present in the arterial tree in the left temporal area.

Following the above, the individual sections were x-rayed and labeled respectively: A for the tips of the frontal lobes and successively posteriorly at 2.0 cm intervals, B; C (which includes the anterior aspect of the temporal lobes); and D; etc. E shows one metallic foreign body in the right temporal lobe, plus a defect in the mesial aspect of the temporal lobe in the region of the uncus gyrus. Residual contrast is in the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle on the left.

Specimen labeled F consists of slice F plus the separate specimen F-1 from the temporal lobe, which contains ten minute metallic foreign bodies in one segment and three minute ones in another area. The cerebellum is also present which reveals a large defect and twenty minute metallic foreign bodies. The specimens of the brain, G and H, extending to the occipital pole, reveal no abnormality.

Separate x-rays were performed on specimen F and F-1 and the cerebellum, plus x-rays of the meninges. The meninges are tattooed with many metallic foreign bodies surrounding the defect; which is in the region of the original wound of entry.

These number fully fifty, with all but three or four under one millimeter in diameter.



TTN:RLS:etf

DESCRIPTION OF SKIN AND HAIR X-RAYS

X-rays of 68-5731 obtained at the Good Samaritan Hospital between 1:00 and 3:00 P.M., Saturday, June 8, 1968.

The right ear is portrayed in profile and en face. The profile shows the skin surface directed away from the identifying number. The larger side of the ear specimen is to the right in both projections.

Tattooed in the skin are many small metallic foreign bodies. Other foreign bodies are present in the ear which do not appear to be metallic.

Gunshot Wound No. 1 was examined in profile with the cutaneous surface directed toward the number. Two fragments of the wound are present. Both reveal metallic foreign bodies of varying size from barely visible to 1 mm in diameter in the subcutaneous tissue. Many minute foreign bodies are present in the skin superficially surrounding the wound of entry. These resemble in size the particles seen in the ear.

The skin of Gunshot Wound No. 2 and Gunshot Wound No. 3 also reveals the superficial dense metallic impregnation of the skin with several metallic foreign bodies in the subcutaneous tissue. These specimens are also arranged in profile with the cutaneous surface extending toward the identifying number.

The third examination is of the scalp hair obtained prior to surgery. In this area, many dust-like metallic particles are evident, varying in size but all extremely small and differing appreciably from the several artifacts noticed to the left of the label "scalp hair" on the superior aspect of the film.

Three metallic particles are noted in the hair obtained at autopsy. Two of these are extremely minute and one is approximately .5 mm in diameter.



TTN:RLS:ctf

DESCRIPTION OF X-RAYS OF SKIN WOUNDS

X-rays were obtained of the skin wounds, which are labeled 1, 2, and 3.

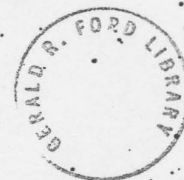
GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 1:

A profile view of the skin surrounding wound of entry in the right mastoid area reveals a few metallic foreign bodies superficially and other larger foreign bodies (1 cm.) in the subcutaneous tissue.

GUNSHOT WOUNDS NOS. 2 AND 3:

A frontal projection of the axillary skin surrounding wounds labeled 2 and 3 reveals fine metallic foreign bodies in both these situations.

The wound of exit is placed in profile. Wound 2 reveals two minute metallic foreign bodies barely visible in the subcutaneous tissue below the wound.



TTN:RLS:otf

HEAD AND NERVOUS SYSTEM (Generally):

Also revealed by the reflection of the scalp is a fairly well demarcated area of non-recent hemorrhagic discoloration, about 1.5 cm in greatest dimension, in the left parietal occipital region. No associated galeal hemorrhage is demonstrated.

The cerebrospinal fluid is blood tinged.

Abundant and freshly clotted but drying blood is found at the right external auditory canal, extending outward to the lateral interstices of the external ear. No evidence of hemorrhage is found at the left ear.

The spinal cord is taken for further evaluation. At the time of removal of the cord, a small amount of cervical epidural hemorrhage is noted. There is no evidence, on preliminary inspection, of avulsion of roots leading to the right brachial plexus.

Those portions of peripheral nervous system exposed by the described dissection show no abnormality.



TTN:JEH:ctf

GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 2:

This is a through-and-through wound of the right axillary, medial shoulder, and anterior superior chest areas, excluding the thorax proper. The wound of entry is centered 12-1/2 inches (31.8 cm) from the vertex, 9 inches (22.9 cm) to the right of midline, and 3-3/4 inches (8.3 cm) from the back (anterior to a coronal plane passing through the surface of the skin at the scapula region). There is a regularly elliptical defect 3/16 x 1/8 inch over-all (about 0.5 x 0.3 cm) with thin rim of abrasion. There is no apparent charring or powder residue in the adjacent and subjacent tissue. The subcutaneous fatty tissue is hemorrhagic.

The wound path is through soft tissue, medially to the left, superiorly and somewhat anteriorly. Bony structures, major blood vessels and the brachial plexus have been spared.

The exit wound is centered 9-3/4 inches (about 24.5 cm) from the vertex and about 5 inches (about 12.5 cm) to the right of midline anteriorly in the infraclavicular region. There is a nearly circular defect slightly less than 1/4 inch x 3/16 inch overall (0.6 x 0.5 cm).

Orientation of the wounds of entry and exit is such that their major axes at the skin surfaces coincide with the central axis of a probe passed along the entirety of the wound path. No evidence of deflection of trajectory is found. *

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE SLIDE LABELED GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 2
(GSW #2) ENTRANCE WOUND.

The perpendicular sections of the gunshot wound show cellular degeneration of the margins of the covering epithelium. The dermis shows extensive coagulation, early cell infiltration by mostly neutrophiles, and hemolyzed and relatively intact erythrocytes. The area of coagulation necrosis includes disintegration of apparently sweat and sebaceous gland. Only remnants are visualized.

Gunpowder granules embedded into the dermis and the surface of the gunshot wound track are visible on stained and unstained sections.

The subcutaneous and adipose tissue shows extensively extravasated hemorrhage.

* Excerpt from Page 21 - Grand Jury Testimony - 6/7/68
NAGUCHI: "... only it was impossible for me to trace the (#2) gunshot wound track straight in but I could place the Senator's right arm forward
L.C.

GUNSHOT WOUND NO. 3:

The wound of entry is centered 14 inches (35.6 cm) from the vertex and 8-1/2 inches (21.6 cm) to the right of midline, 2 inches (5 cm) from the back anterior to a plane passing through the skin surface overlying the scapula, and 1/2 inch (1.2 cm) posterior to the mid-axillary line. There is a nearly circular defect 3/16 inch by slightly more than 1/8 inch overall (0.5 x 0.4 cm). There is a thin marginal abrasion rim without evidence of charring or apparent residue in the adjacent skin or subjacent soft tissue. The subcutaneous fatty tissue is hemorrhagic.

- The wound path is directed medially to the left, superiorly and posteriorly through soft tissue of the medial portion of the axilla and soft tissue of the upper back, terminating at a point at the level of the 6th (thoracic) vertebra as close as about 1/2 inch (1.2 cm) to the right of midline.

? CERVICAL? (P)
PC.

Bullet Recovery:

A deformed bullet (later identified as .22 caliber) is recovered at the terminus of the wound path just described at 8:40 A.M., June 6, 1968. There is a unilateral, transverse deformation, the contour of which is indicated on an accompanying diagram. The initials, TN, and the numbers 31 are placed on the base of the bullet for future identification. The usual evidence envelope is prepared. The bullet, so marked and so enclosed as evidence, is given to Sergeant W. Jordan, No. 7167, Rampart Detectives, Los Angeles Police Department, at 8:49 A.M. this date for further studies.

An irregularly bordered and somewhat elliptical zone of variably mottled recent ecchymosis is present in the superior-medial axillary skin on the right, in the zones of wounds of entry No. 2 and No. 3, especially the former. The ecchymosis measures 3-1/2 x 1-1/2 inches (9 x 3.8 cm) overall, with the right upper extremity extended completely upward (longitudinally).



TRIANGULATION OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS

Angles and planes refer to the body considered in the standing position, in accordance with usual anatomic custom.

GUNSHOT WOUND #1

Goniometric studies by Dr. Scanlan are described by him elsewhere in this report. Photographs of internal features of the skull are confirmatory.

GUNSHOT WOUND #2

Autopsy measurements indicate an angle of 35 degrees counterclockwise from the transverse plane as viewed frontally. Triangulation measurements from photographs give an angle of 33 degrees.

Autopsy measurements indicate an angle of 59 degrees counterclockwise from the transverse plane as viewed laterally from the right. Measurements from photographs also indicate an angle of 59 degrees.

Autopsy measurements indicate an angle of 25 degrees measured clockwise from the coronal plane (anteriorly) as viewed from the vertex.

GUNSHOT WOUND #3

Autopsy measurements show an angle of 30 degrees upward from the transverse plane, counterclockwise as viewed frontally. Photographic studies also show an angle of 30 degrees.

Autopsy measurements show an angle of 67 degrees clockwise from the transverse plane as viewed laterally from the right. Photographs indicate an angle of about 70 degrees.

Measurements indicate an angle of 5-1/2 degrees counterclockwise and behind the coronal plane as viewed from the vertex. The photographs are in agreement for this small angle.

TTN:JEH:etf

EXAMINATION OF CLOTHING AT THE TIME OF AUTOPSY:

1. There is a dark blue, fine worsted-type suit coat bearing the label "Georgetown University Shop - Georgetown, D.C.". The coat has been cut and/or torn at the left yoke and left sleeve area. The right sleeve is intact. There is variable blood staining over the right shoulder region and on the right lapel. Two apparent bullet holes are identified in the right axillary region, slightly over 1 inch (2.5 cm) and slightly over 1-1/4 inch (3.2 cm) from the underseam area, respectively, and corresponding with wounds described on the body elsewhere in this report. Also noted at the top of the right shoulder region centered about 1-1/4 inches from the shoulder seam and about 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) posterior to the yoke seam superiorly is an irregular rent of the fabric, somewhat less than 1/4 inch (3.2 cm) in diameter and definitely evertng superficially and upward. The three front buttons of the garment are intact.

(Subsequent examination of the coat showed the presence of a superficial through-and-through bullet path through the upper right shoulder area, passing through the suit fabric proper, but not the lining.)

2. There is a pair of trousers of matching material with a very dark brown leather belt with rectangular metal buckle and showing the gold-stamped label "Custom Leather, Reversible, 32". The zipper is intact. There is a minimal amount of apparent blood staining over the anterior portions of the trouser legs.
3. There is a white cotton shirt with the label "K WRAGGE, 48 West 46th Street, New York". The laundry mark initials "RFK" are present on the neck band. The left portion of the shirt has been disrupted in approximately the same manner as the suit coat and is similarly absent. The right cuff is intact and is of semi-French design. A chain-connected yellow metal cufflink with plain oval design is in place. A corresponding left cufflink is not among the items submitted. Apparent bullet holes are identified as corresponding to those in the previously described area of suit coat.
4. There is a tie of apparent silk rep, navy blue with an approximately 3/16 inch (0.5 cm) grey diagonal stripe. The label is "Chase and Collier, McLean, Virginia". The maker is RIVETZ.



5. There is a pair of navy blue, nearly calf length socks of mixed cashmere and apparently nylon fiber, the fiber content stencil labeling still being nearly discernible on the foot portions.
6. There is a pair of white broadcloth boxer type shorts with two labels: "Sunshene Broadcloth V' Cloth - 34"; and "Custom fashioned for Lewis and Thos. Saltz, Washington". There is a small amount of blood stain at the anterior crotch, along with pale straw-colored discoloration to the left of the fly. A few patches of dry blood are present on the back as well.
7. There is a trapezoidally folded cotton handkerchief showing, on what appears to be the presenting (anterior) surface, several scattered dark red and somewhat brown spots ranging from a fraction of a millimeter to about 4 mm (less than 3/16 inch) in greatest dimension.
8. No shoes are submitted for examination.

The above listed items are saved for further and more detailed study by others.



TTN:JEH:etf

GENERAL EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:

The non-embalmed body, measuring 70-1/2 inches (179 cm) in length and weighing about 165 pounds (74.5 kg), is that of a well-developed, well-nourished and muscular Caucasian male appearing about the recorded age of 42 years. The extremities are generally symmetrical bilaterally, showing no obvious structural abnormality.

The head shows extensive bandaging, somewhat blood-stained in the posterior aspect. Dressings are also present in the right clavicular region, the right axilla, and the right ankle regions. Also present over the right inguino-femoral region are apparently elastoplast dressings. A recent tracheostomy has been performed at a comparatively low level. A clear plastic tracheostomy tube fitted with an inflatable cuff is in place. The area also shows a gauze dressing.

Lividity is well developed in the posterior aspect of the body, mainly at the upper shoulder and midback regions with approximately equal distribution bilaterally. The lividity blanches definitely on finger pressure.

Rigor mortis is not detected in the extremities or in the neck.

(Rigor was noted to be developing in the arms and legs by the time of conclusion of the autopsy.)

A complete examination of the external surfaces of the body is undertaken following removal of all dressings.

The head contour is generally symmetrical, due allowance being made for the soft-tissue edema and hemorrhage in the right post-auricular region in general. The hair is graying light brown and of male distribution. Portions of the right half of the scalp have been clipped and/or shaved. Hair in the inguinal and femoral regions has also been shaved in part. Hair texture is medium.

There is an irregularly bordered area of comparatively recent yet pale ecchymosis centered about one inch (2.5 cm) above the midportion of the right eyebrow. Marked ecchymosis with moderate edema is present in the right periorbital region but mainly of the upper eyelid. No abnormality is noted in the left periorbital tissue externally. No hemorrhage or generalized congestion is seen in the conjunctival or scleral membranes. The nose is symmetrical, showing no evidence of fracture or hemorrhage. The glabella shows no evidence of trauma.

Eye color is hazel. Pupillary diameters are equal at about 5 mm (3/16 inch).

The buccal mucosa and the tongue show no lesion.

Chest diameters are within normal limits and there is bilateral symmetry. The breasts are those of a normal adult male. The abdomen is scaphoid. No abdominal scar is identified. There is an old low medial inguinal scar on the right.

Texture and configuration of the nails are within normal limits, and no focal lesions are noted. There is no peripheral edema.

The skin in general shows a smooth texture and no additional significant focal lesion. There is abundant suntan, especially at the neck region where its contrast with the areas shaved for surgical preparation on the right can be noted.

No structural abnormality is noted on the back.

There is a diagonally disposed recent surgical incision about 3 inches (7.5 cm) in length in the right anterolateral femoral region. This incision has been intactly sutured. There is an associated plastic tubing of small diameter, centered about 1/2 inch (12 mm) from the infero-medial margin of the incision.

Also noted in a comparable location on the left are several hypodermic puncture marks. These just mentioned areas show the presence of red-orange dye.

There are recent cutdowns at the right ankle and the lateral right knee with thin polyethylene tubes in place. No extravasation is noted.

The external genitalia are those of a normal circumcised adult male.

CAVITIES:

Primary incision is first made as far as the two upper incisions, allowing upward reflection of skin and soft tissue to afford access for carotid angiography before the head is opened. Following completion of these roentgenographic studies, the traditional Y incision is continued. The peritoneal surfaces are smooth and glistening. No free fluid is found in the abdominal cavity. There are no adhesions. Abdominal organs are in their usual relative positions.

The pleural surfaces are smooth. There is no pleural effusion.

The pericardium is intact and encloses a small amount of transparent straw-colored liquid.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:

The heart weighs 360 gms. and presents smooth epicardial surfaces. There is moderate right atrial dilatation. The contour otherwise is within normal limits. Cut surfaces of myocardium show a uniform gray-red muscle fiber texture with no focal lesion. The endocardial surfaces are smooth. About 50 ml. of dark red postmortem clot is present in the chambers collectively. No cardiac anomaly is demonstrated. The thickness of the left ventricular wall is up to 1.3 cm, and that of the right, 0.3 cm. Valve circumferences are: Tricuspid - 13, pulmonic - 8.5, mitral - 10.5, and aortic - 7 cm. There are no focal lesions. The coronary arterial tree arises in the usual sites and distributes normally. The coronary arteries are thin-walled and pliable, showing widely patent lumina. The aorta has a normal configuration and varies from 3.3 to 5.2 cm in circumference. The intimal surface of the aorta shows small and comparatively pale yellow atheromatous areas totaling no more than 10 percent of the area studied.

The lining of the inferior vena cava is smooth throughout. The distal end of the intravenous polyethylene catheter is noted at the level of the second lumbar vertebra and shows no evidence of thrombosis at the tip. Free flow is also demonstrated.

Other vessels studied are not remarkable, save where special descriptions are given elsewhere in this report.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

The right lung weighs 490 gm.; the left, 330 gms. There is a moderate amount of wrinkling of the external surfaces, suggestive of atelectasis. Dusky discoloration is noted in the hypostatic portions bilaterally. The outer surfaces of the lungs are intrinsically smooth. Cut surfaces of the lungs disclose a few scattered areas of atelectasis, especially in the left lower lobe. There is mild edema throughout. Hypostatic congestion is noted in an estimated 30 percent of the total lung volume, approximately equally distributed bilaterally. In these hypostatic areas, there is probably patchy hemorrhage of the matrix as well. No areas of consolidation are identified. Non-congested portions of the lungs are comparatively pale tan in color. Anthracotic pigmentation is not excessive for the age of the subject.

A small amount of slightly pink frothy mucoid material is present in the bronchial tree, but no exudate. There is no evidence of aspiration of gastric content.

The hilar lymph nodes show no abnormality.

NECK ORGANS:

The pharyngeal and laryngeal mucosa shows no focal lesion. There are a few petechial hemorrhages of the epiglottis. Intrinsic musculature and soft tissues of the larynx shows no hemorrhage or other evidence of trauma. The vocal cords do not appear edematous, nor is there evidence of generalized submucosal edema. The hyoid bone is intact.

The trachea is in midline. The plastic tracheostomy tube previously mentioned shows no obstruction of its airway and no exudates or hemorrhagic material. The mucosa lining the trachea is moderately injected at the general level of the tracheostomy, again with no obvious exudate.

The thymus is comparatively fatty but not otherwise remarkable.

HEPATOBIILIARY SYSTEM:

The liver weighs 1810 gm. and has a smooth intact capsule. The edges are sharp. Cut surfaces of the liver show no focal lesion in the comparatively dark brown matrix. Little blood wells up from the freshly cut surfaces. A number of normal sized portal veins present themselves. There is no evidence of fibrosis. No fatty sheen is seen on the cut surfaces.

The gallbladder has a wall of average thickness and a smooth serosal surface. The organ is distended by the presence of more than 25 ml of green-black bile of intermediate viscosity. There are no calculi. The extra-hepatic biliary system is patent.

HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM:

The 150 gm. spleen is moderately firm and has a smooth intact capsule. Multiple cut surfaces of the spleen shows no focal lesion in the dark gray-red matrix. The capsule shows no areas of thickening. The malpighian bodies are distinct. No accessory spleen is identified.

There is no evidence of marked departure from normal blood volume. In areas where postmortem clot is found, this is of uniformly normal degree and texture. No evidence of any hemorrhagic diathesis is noted.

The abdominal lymph nodes, mainly the para-aortic, show moderate enlargement (up to three times the normal size) but no induration or focal change. Other lymph nodes studied are not remarkable.

PANCREAS:

Configuration and size are within normal limits. Multiple cut surfaces show no evidence of an acute inflammatory change, fatty necrosis, scarring, or hemorrhage.

UROGENITAL SYSTEM:

The right kidney weighs 180 gm. and has a smooth capsule which strips readily. Cut surfaces disclose normal corticomedullary ratios, with an average cortical thickness of about 6 mm, compared with 1.0 cm of the medulla. There are no focal lesions. A moderate amount of engorgement is noted.

The left kidney weighs 175 gm. and has a generally smooth capsule which can be stripped readily. Also present, however, is a retention cyst about 2.5 cm. in greatest dimension but showing on subsequent study, a principal volume delineated by a space 2.0 x 1.8 x 1.5 cm. Thin watery liquid is enclosed. About 3.0 cm from one pole of the left kidney and 2.0 cm. from the pelvis, is a well-circumscribed and slightly raised subcapsular nodule having a uniform yellow matrix and measuring 1.0 x 0.9 x 0.9 cm overall. The cut surface of this yellow nodule protrudes slightly. The lesion is about 6.0 cm from the just described retention cyst. Intervening matrix of the left kidney shows no focal change. The renal pelvis of both kidneys and both ureters show no induration, dilatation, or exudates. Ureteral implantation is noted to be normal in the urinary bladder. About 8 ml of faintly amber-pink cloudy urine is contained. There is no focal lesion of the urothelial lining. There are no urinary calculi.

The prostate is symmetrical with a transverse diameter of 3.5 cm. Cut surfaces show no distinct nodular areas and no focal lesion. There are scattered areas of vascular engorgement near the origin of the prostatic urethra. A slightly gritty texture is found on the cut surfaces of the prostate. Scattered discrete calculi up to 2 mm in diameter are found.

The seminal vesicles are of normal configuration and contain a small amount of green-gray mucoid material.

Both testes are present in the scrotal sac and are of normal size and consistence. Tubular stringing is readily accomplished. No evidence of hydrocele is present.



DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:

The esophagus is lined by smooth pale-gray epithelium following the usual longitudinal folds. No focal lesion is found. The stomach has a wall of average thickness and a smooth serosal surface. There is mild gaseous dilatation. No evidence of hemorrhage or ulceration is found in the gastric mucosa. Within the lumen is about 500 ml of cloudy gray watery mucoid material in which no discrete food fragments are found. The duodenum, small intestine, and colon show no gross abnormalities of mucosal or serosal elements. The appendix is not identified. The mesenteric lymph nodes are not remarkable.

ENDOCRINE ORGANS:

The pituitary is intrinsically symmetrical and within the normal limits of size, as is the sella turcica.

The thyroid is symmetrical and not enlarged; cut surfaces of the brown-red colloid matrix shows no focal change.

The adrenals total 13.5 gm and are of normal configuration. Multiple cut surfaces show no focal lesion. The thickness of the cortex is little more than one millimeter. The medullary tissue is not remarkable.

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM:

The bony framework is well developed and well retained. No evidence of a diffuse osseous lesion is found. The fracture of the right orbital plate and of other components of the base of the skull are described in detail elsewhere in this report, mainly the neuropathology section. No additional evidence of recent fracture or other focal trauma is demonstrated in the skeleton.

The clinically described and radiologically documented old fractures are not dissected.

The vertebral marrow is a uniform brown-red, showing no focal change.

Cut surfaces of muscles studied, in areas apart from the trauma, show no abnormality.

SPECIMENS STUDIED:

Organs and body fluids enumerated elsewhere in this report for the purpose of toxicological examinations.

GENERAL TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSES:

Nothing significant could be detected in a "General Unknown" analysis performed on blood, liver and lung tissue.

MICROSCOPIC STUDIES:

Tissue sections for microscopic examination as denoted in other portions of this report.

BLOOD TYPING:

Group A₁, Rh positive.



RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Radiographs of the entire body were made at the time of autopsy. Subsequent radiographic studies are described elsewhere in this report.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN CUSTODY OF THIS OFFICE:

At autopsy: 35mm Kodachrome transparencies and prints of dissection and study of pertinent external and internal anatomic features.

At-scene investigation: Ambassador Hotel: 35mm Kodachrome transparencies and prints.

At test firings: 35mm Kodachrome transparencies and prints.

Special studies under our direction: Infra-red and panchromatic photographs by James Watson, Scientific Investigation Division, Los Angeles Police Department.

Prints of certain photographs by other jurisdictions, for corroborative studies by this office.

TTN:JEN:etf

AUTOPSY CHRONOLOGY AND PERSONNEL:

AUTOPSY:

Place: The Hospital of The Good Samaritan Medical Center
1212 Shatto Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

Date and Time: June 6, 1968. Shortly before 3:00 A.M., the
Chief Medical Examiner arrived at the hospital
and took charge of the case. Autopsy commenced
at 3:00 A.M. The body was released from custody
at 9:15 A.M. the same date.

COUNTY OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF MEDICOLEGAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner
County of Los Angeles

AIDE IN CHARGE OF INTER-AGENCY RELATIONS:

Herbert McRoy
Administrative Deputy, Coroner

PATHOLOGISTS:

Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner

John E. Holloway, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner

Abraham T. Lu, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner (In Charge of Neuropathology)

RADIOLOGIST:

R. L. Scanlan, M.D., Chairman
Department of Radiology
The Hospital of The Good Samaritan Medical Center, and
Deputy Medical Examiner.

Postmortem radiographs taken under the direction of the
Chief Medical Examiner with assistance of Dr. Scanlan and
his staff.



MEMBERS OF NEUROSURGICAL TEAM PRESENT AS OBSERVERS:

Henry M. Cunco, M.D., Neurosurgeon in Charge
Nat D. Reid, M.D.
M. Andler, M.D.
James Poppen, M.D.

PATHOLOGIST FROM THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN PRESENT
AS OBSERVER:

J. A. Kernan, M.D.

CONSULTANTS FROM THE ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY:

Pierre A. Finck
Colonel, MC, USA
Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division and
Chief, Wound Ballistics Division

Charles J. Stahl, III
Commander, MC, USN
Chief, Forensic Pathology Branch and
Assistant Chief, Military Environmental Pathology Division

Kenneth Earle, M.D.
Chief, Neuropathology Branch

FORENSIC AND MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHERS:

John E. Holloway, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner

Richard Kottke
Deputy Coroner

Charles Collier
Scientific Investigation Division
Los Angeles Police Department

IN CHARGE OF SECURITY OF AUTOPSY ROOM, FOR THE OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER:

Charles Maxwell
Chief of Investigation Division

AUTOPSY ASSISTANT:

Edward Day
Senior Investigator



OTHERS PRESENT:

Other individuals were present from time to time during the autopsy for various purposes. Names of these authorized persons appear on rosters maintained by the Department and other agencies also bearing responsibility for the security of the autopsy room.

PATHOLOGIST FOR GENERAL MICROSCOPIC STUDIES AND CLINICO-PATHOLOGIC CORRELATION:

Victor J. Rosen, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner

ADVISORS NOT PRESENT AT AUTOPSY:

William G. Eckert, M.D.
Pathologist to St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kansas

Russell S. Fisher, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner
State of Maryland

Edward H. Johnston
Colonel, MC, USA
Assistant Chief of Pathology
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

Bruce H. Smith, Jr.
Captain, MC, USN
The Director
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C.

Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., LL.B.
Chief Forensic Pathologist
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania and
Director, Pittsburgh Institute of Legal Medicine



TTN:JEN:ctf

NEUROPATHOLOGY

Inspection of the head and removal of the brain, spinal cord and temporo-occipital bone began at 7:40 A.M. and was completed at 9:15 P.M., June 6, 1968, in the autopsy room of The Hospital of The Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, California.

Preliminary examination of the brain and cranial wound was made by 10:00 A.M., including two horizontal sections through the midbrain and upper portion of the pons.

The specimens were then placed in 10 percent neutral formalin for fixation and transferred to the laboratories of the Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner, Hall of Justice.

At 4:00 P.M., June 6, 1968, after six hours of preliminary fixation, the brain was cut in six coronal sections and examined. Records were made of all gross findings.

At 7:00 P.M., June 7, 1968, the brain was further cut into 13 coronal sections and re-examined. All lesions and their locations were again confirmed and descriptions checked for accuracy.

Color photographs and radiographs, including internal carotid artery angiography, were made at different stages of examination.

RADIOGRAPHY

Radiographs of the brain specimen were taken on June 7, 1968.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Infra-red and black-and-white photographs of scalp hair, gunshot wounds and of skin from the right ear were taken on June 8, 1968.

AT-SCENE INVESTIGATION

At-scene investigation at the Ambassador Hotel, 3400 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, was conducted by Dr. Noguchi and Commander Stahl on June 8, 1968.

Additional ballistic aspects were considered during a follow-up at-scene investigation with Mr. DeWayne Wolfer, Los Angeles Police Department and Drs. Holloway and Noguchi on June 11, 1968.

TEST FIRINGS

Test firings were conducted on June 11, 1968, using a weapon and ammunition supplied by the Los Angeles Police Department as being of the most nearly identical manufacture possible to that of the fatal weapon. An area adjacent to the firing range on the Los Angeles Police Academy was utilized. Personnel consisted of Drs. Holloway and Noguchi, Mr. DeWayne Wolfer and Sgt. William J. Lee. Preliminary studies were with a target composed of a single layer of muslin over 3/8 inch (9 mm) gypsum board. The muzzle was perpendicular to the target unless otherwise noted.

A firm contact firing shows a circular defect about 3/8 inch (9 mm) in diameter, surrounded by a concentric zone of powder deposition about 7/8 inch (22 mm) in diameter and sometimes having a multi-laminar configuration at the periphery. These are on the outer surface of the muslin. Also evident on the under surface is a concentric zone of pale soot deposition about 3 inches (7.5 cm) in diameter.

At a 1/4 inch muzzle distance, there is a 5/16 by 1/4 inch (7.5 x 6 mm) defect with transverse ripping of the fabric over a zone 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) in length and about evenly divided bilaterally. Also present is a concentric zone of dense, dark gray discoloration one inch (2.5 cm) in diameter with irregular "clouding" within a zone up to 2-1/2 inches (6.3 cm) in diameter. Several faint radial smudges are identified as corresponding roughly with the known land-and-groove characteristics of the test weapon.

A firing at 1/2 inch muzzle distance is similar in configuration except for the absence of ripping of the target fabric and absence of land-and-groove "puffs." Visually detected powder residue is present in a zone having a maximum diameter of about 6 inches (15 cm).

At one inch distance there is the usual central defect and dense but comparatively homogeneous smudging up to a radius of 1-5/8 inches (4.2 mm).

A firing at 2 inch muzzle distance shows fairly homogeneous but comparatively lighter smudging up to a radius of 2-1/4 inches (5.6 cm). Discrete tattoo particles are now seen in a central zone up to 7/8 inch (2.2 cm) in radius.

The 3 inch distance firing shows pale mottling of powder residue within a radius up to 2-1/4 inches (5.6 cm), as well as finely dispersed powder granules up to a radius of about 1-3/4 inches (4.4 cm).

At 4 inches there is a pale smudging zone up to 1-3/4 inches (4.4 cm) in radius. In sharp contrast, discrete powder tattoo particles are identified out to a radius as much as 2 inches (5 cm).

Target configuration was then changed as follows. A single layer of muslin was placed over several crumpled thicknesses of the same fabric. Additional firings at close contact, loose contact, 1/8 inch (3 mm), 1/4 inch (6.5 mm), all show patterns similar to those on the original target.

A series of firings was then performed using geometry simulating that of the fatal gunshot wound to the head, as determined by previous studies. The post-auricular region was simulated by the padded muslin described above. The ear was simulated by an animal ear obtained from an abbatoir and with the hair removed.

With the test weapon at an angle of 15 degrees upward and 30 degrees forward (to correspond with goniometric data) and at a distance of one inch (2.5 cm) from the edge of the right "ear," the test pattern is most similar to the powder residue pattern noted on the Senator's right ear and on hair specimens studied. Similarity persists, on the 2 inch (5 cm) distance firing, with respect to the distribution of discrete powder granules



TTN:JEB:ctf

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND RADIOGRAPHIC
STUDIES DONE JUNE 7, 1968, AT THE PHOTOGRAPHY
DEPARTMENT, LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND AT
THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

Report of supplemental examinations done on the brain and various associated bony tissue obtained both at the time of surgery and at autopsy.

2:10 P.M. on June 7, 1968

The undersigned and Colonel Pierre A. Finck took the fixed and previously partly sectioned brain specimen, along with bone fragments submitted from the Surgical Pathology Department, Good Samaritan Hospital, and a segment of skull removed at autopsy (to include the surgical margins of the wound of entry to the head and a portion of the associated trajectory zone) to the Los Angeles Police Department Crime Laboratory by prior arrangement. It was recommended by the Director of the Scientific Investigation Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, Captain Martin, that the contemplated x-ray studies might be better accomplished at another facility. There was, however, at our disposal, the services of the Photographic Department of the Los Angeles Police Department and the following photographs were taken by James Watson, Senior Photographer, under our direction:

- 
1. Segment of bone removed at autopsy from the right mastoid region, internal aspect, infra-red at a ratio of reproduction of 1:1 on the negative.
 2. The external aspect of the above specimen, infrared technique.
 3. External aspect of the above specimen; black and white; pan.
 4. Internal aspect of the same; black and white; pan.

The foregoing photographs are all on 4 x 5 material and all bear the identification No. 68-5731, the autopsy number.

5. A 1:1 ratio photograph of various fragments of bone submitted from the Surgical Pathology Department of Good Samaritan Hospital under their number B-2411-68. Pan film; millimeter scale included in photograph.
6. An infra-red study of the same material in the same orientation and at the same scale.

The above negatives, having been exposed and developed and showing adequate representation of the fractures sought, were left for printing by the Los Angeles Police Department photo lab.

We left the Los Angeles Police Department Building at 4:10 P.M. to pursue the x-ray studies at The Good Samaritan Hospital, Department of Radiology. These were done in the company of and with the kind consultation of Drs. R. L. Scanlan and J. D. Camp. The x-ray technician for these studies was Mr. G. O. Drianis. We arrived at The Good Samaritan Hospital at 4:15 P.M. for these studies.

The first studies were of the brain slices re-assembled in the best approximation of their original anatomical positions and x-rayed with the cerebellum approximated in situ as well (two exposures, radiation entering at the vertex).

The thus assembled brain was then x-rayed in a similar manner; but with the cerebellum detached slightly along the mid-sagittal axis (four films).

The segment of skull excised at the time of autopsy and containing both the surgical defect and portions of the wound of entry to the head was then x-rayed with the specimen in as intimate contact with the film plane as possible and thus very nearly representative of a perpendicular view through the center of the surgical defect, but not the wound of entry. Two exposures of this aspect were made. The specimen was then rotated 90 degrees so as to provide a somewhat lateral view with reference to that portion of mastoid in the specimen. The specimen was supported for this study by a balsa wood block. Two exposures were made at varying perpendicular planes to the foregoing. The above-mentioned four exposures are all contained on one sheet of film.

Composite films embodying visible evidence of the gunshot wound to the head were then made, including that portion of dura in which the traumatic and surgical defect was present, a portion of posterior aspect of temporal lobe nearest the wound of entry, and the two portions of cerebellum as previously sectioned by the Neuropathologist. Four films of this configuration were taken to include some variety of roentengraphic technique in view of the considerable variation of geometry in the specimens studied. All of the foregoing described films bear the autopsy number 68-5731.

The next study was a series of two exposures on one sheet of film of the collection of bone fragments obtained at time of surgery (or a portion of these same). The fragments were oriented to emphasize two particular fragments, larger as it happened, which show on infra-red negatives some reaction in that spectrum. The two fragments are at the upper portion



of the x-ray field, the lower aspect being delineated by the number B-2411-68, Surgical Pathology accession number for this specimen at The Good Samaritan Hospital. Again a varying technique was used to afford a more meaningful interpretation of radio-dense areas.

Returning to the brain specimen proper, the re-assembled specimen was then arranged in a serial manner commencing from anterior and proceeding posteriorly with the arbitrary assignment of alphabetical designation of the slices which had been previously chosen by the Neuropathologist.

This first film includes arbitrary sections A, B and C. A letter R designates the right hand side of the array. The next film in this series includes arbitrary sections D and E. The next film includes arbitrary sections F, G and H, with the addition of a separate segment of cerebral cortex and associated hemorrhagic material known to have come from the region of the wound of entry to the head. The latter material bears the designation F-1. This series ends with section H which represents the terminus of the occipital lobes.

The next film is a composite of arbitrary section F, its accompanying fragment F-1, and separated views of cerebellum. Alignment of these specimens on the film is such that the mid-sagittal plane passes perpendicular to the film; the separate fragment of cerebrum and the associated hemorrhagic material are comparably distant from the midline; and the ventral portion of the cerebellum (including the pons) are similarly aligned. The remaining portion of cerebellum is then placed to the left of the ventral portion but along the same axis of lateral displacement.

The next film includes the foregoing configuration and adds the portion of dura which was originally fixed in formalin with the brain and which includes the traumatic and surgical defect.

The last film in this series is an array of the wounds of entry and exit. An "entry" column is arranged on the left of the film and the "exit" column on the right. Numbers appearing beside specimen images correspond to the assignment of gunshot wound numbers indicated in the autopsy protocol. Entry No. 1 is a view in which the superior portion of the image represents merely the integumental free surface and the remainder represents subcutaneous tissue. The specimen designated to include Entry No. 2 and Entry No. 3 is oriented on the film such that the radiation enters at the free surface of the skin. Orientation of this specimen takes into account the previously placed (at time of autopsy) suture nearest Entry No. 2. A faint image of this identifying suture is seen in this radiograph. Exit No. 2 is taken with the same orientation as the tissue including Entries 2 and 3.

Robert F. Kennedy
66-5731

44

Technical data for radiographs of wounds of entry and exit: 90 KV, 100 MA and 1/2 second exposure. The film suggested by Drs. Scanlan and Camp and used for these studies was Eastman Industrial type, affording superior contrast and resolution.

The above studies having been completed and all films processed and dried, the undersigned left The Hospital of The Good Samaritan at 7:25 P.M., to take the above items to the Hall of Justice. Colonel Finck had previously left the hospital (at 7:00 P.M.) for the purpose of returning the brain and other specimens (excluding the tissues containing wounds of entry and exit) to the Office of The Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner for further evaluation by the Neuropathologist. The undersigned returned the gunshot wound specimens to the office, along with the above described films.



TTN:JEH:etf

REPORT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER
Toxicology Laboratory
Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California

File No. 68-5731

Name of Deceased Senator Robert F. Kennedy Lab. No. 6-161

Date Submitted June 6, 1968 Time 8 A.M.

Autopsy Surgeon T. T. Noguchi, M.D.

Material Submitted:	Blood X	Liver X	Stomach
	Brain	Lung X	Lavage
	Femur	Spleen	Urine
	Kidney	Sternum	Gall bladder
	Drugs	Chemicals	

Test Desired: General Toxicological Analysis

Laboratory Findings:



A general toxicological analysis was performed on blood, liver and lungs. Nothing significant could be detected.

R. C. Gupta
Examined By R. C. Gupta, Ph.D. Head Toxicologist Date June 14, 1968

REPORT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER'S OFFICE

Bacteriology Laboratory
Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California

File No. 68-5731

Name of Deceased Robert F. Kennedy

Date Submitted June 6, 1968

Autopsy Surgeon Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.

Material Submitted Blood for ABO and Rh Typing.

Laboratory Findings: BLOOD: Group A1 Rh positive.



Roderick I. Luke
Examined By Roderick I. Luke

Date June 12, 1968

GENERAL MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION



CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

HEART (Sections 72-12 A, B and C; 72-13 A, B and C; 72-14 A, B and C; 72-15 A, B and C; 72-16 A, B and C; 72-17 A, B and C; 72-18 A, B and C; 72-19 A, B and C; 72-23 A, B and C.)

Epicardial surfaces show flat sparse mesothelium. The epicardial fat is of normal amount. In a few areas there is the usual degree of insinuation of epicardial fat cells in the outermost myocardium extending between isolated fibers and bundles of fibers. All sections show regular myocardial fibers with central nuclei which are of consistent and regular size. Tinctorial characteristics are uniform with the usual degree of eosinophilia. Within the myocardial interstitium is a minimal amount of edema, usually located adjacent to small vascular channels. No myocardial necrosis, fiber fragmentation, or inflammatory infiltrate is observed. No microscopic intramyocardial hemorrhage can be identified. The endocardial surfaces show an intact endothelium. The usual complement of fibrous connective tissue is present subjacent to the endothelium. Small tributaries of the coronary arterial tree included in the sections of heart show no intrinsic disease. No thrombi or emboli are identified.

AORTA (Sections 72-28 A, B and C)

The section is that of a complete circumferential segment of aorta. It includes intima, media and a generous portion of adventitia. The endothelial surface is intact. In a few random areas, minimally increased amounts of fibrous tissue can be noted beneath the endothelium. A few minute pools of mucopolysaccharide material are seen in the deep intima and inner most media. Only rare isolated foam cells can be seen immediately subjacent to the endothelium. The pattern of the elastic plates of the media is normally preserved. The adventitia consists of the usual loose collagenous connective tissue. The vasa vasorum extending from the adventitia into aortic wall are of normal caliber. No inflammatory infiltrate is identified in any layer of the aortic wall.

INFERIOR VENA CAVA (Sections 72-29 A, B and C)

The structure of the full thickness of vein wall is preserved. The endothelial surface is intact. The usual complement of subendothelial fibrous tissue is present which appears to be loosely arrayed bundles of collagen. The media of the vein shows the usual bundles of smooth muscle separated by collagen bundles. The smooth muscle gradually thins out as it approaches the adventitia which is composed of loose areolar connective tissue.

A few small nerve trunks and blood vessels in the adventitia are unremarkable.

CORONARY ARTERIES (Sections 72-23 A, B and C; 72-24 A, B and C; 72-25 A, B and C represent gross sections of branches of the coronary tree. Sections 72-26 A, B and C; 72-27 A, B and C represent longitudinal sections of coronary arteries.)

Cross-sectioned vessels show intact endothelial surfaces. No cross-sectioned branches show significant luminal compromise. There is a slight increase in fibrous tissue deposition immediately subjacent to the intima, blending with the muscular media. Rare isolated foam cells can be identified. No sharply defined plaques are observed. In a few areas, loose fibrillar appearing pink-staining material is noted in the subintimal connective tissue adjacent to the muscular media and is surrounded by small aggregates of fibroblasts, foam cells and rare lymphocytes.

The longitudinally sectioned arterial branches show no additional alterations beyond those previously described in the cross-sectioned segments.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

TRACHEA (Sections 72-4 A, B and C; 72-5 A, B and C; 72-6 A, B and C)

Sections of trachea include epithelium, cartilagenous rings and peritracheal connective tissue. There is focal denudation of the surface epithelium. In other areas the normal columnar epithelium is intact. Some evidence of early regeneration of denuded epithelium is noted. The tracheal basement membrane is irregularly thickened and eosinophilic. Immediately subjacent to it are aggregates of lymphocytes in a slightly edematous subepithelial stroma. Most of the tracheal mucous glands appear intact. A few of their ducts contain inspissated secretions. In one block (72-6 A, B and C) neutrophilic leukocytes are noted aggregating beneath the basement membrane. There is stromal hemorrhage adjacent to the neutrophils. In another section (72-5 A, B and C) necrosis of the epithelial and subepithelial tissue down to the level of perichondrium is noted. The areas of necrosis are manifested by loss of nuclei with persistent nuclear dust, smudging of blood vessels, and some extravasation of blood. The necrosis also involves mucous glands. At the junction of the vital and necrotic tracheal mucosa, neutrophilic leukocytes are gathered. The tracheal cartilagenous rings are viable. In all sections, some central cartilagenous calcification is noted. Some extravasation of blood into the peritracheal connective tissue is seen.

LUNGS (Sections 72-7 A, B and C; 72-8 A, B and C; 72-9 A, B and C; 72-10 A, B and C; 72-11 A, B and C)

Sections of pulmonary parenchyma are essentially similar to one another. All show moderate engorgement of the arterial bed with red blood cells as well as congestion of the alveolar capillary bed. In addition, precipitated proteinaceous edema fluid can be seen in many microscopic fields, located within alveolar spaces as well as within the perivascular and peribronchial interstitial tissue. Anthracotic pigment aggregates are sparse and collected in subpleural foci associated with slight fibrous tissue proliferation and lymphocytic aggregates. Other small aggregates of anthracotic pigment can be seen in perivascular and peribronchial location. Terminal bronchioles, respiratory bronchioles, and many alveolar ducts contain neutrophilic exudate. In some small respiratory passageways plugging by neutrophilic cells can be seen, while in other areas the aggregation is loose. In the areas of intra-alveolar neutrophilic exudation diapedesis of neutrophils through alveolar capillaries can be observed. In areas of the neutrophilic collections, fibrin mesh-works are noted. In a few alveolar spaces, fibrinous material appears compressed against the lining, but hyaline membrane formation is not a prominent feature in any of the sections examined. Larger bronchi, small bronchi and bronchioles of various caliber show prominent folding of their mucosal surfaces and some post mortem denudation of epithelium. In the areas of pulmonary parenchyma not involved with the pneumonitic process, slight hyperexpansion of alveolar ducts and alveolar spaces is noted. Several small pulmonary arterial branches contain thrombo-embolic material filling the lumen. No organization is observed. Search of vessels in the described sections reveals no obvious embolic central nervous system tissue.

LUNGS (Sections L20-1 A, B and C; L20-2 A, B and C; L20-3 A, B and C; L20-4 A, B and C; L20-5 A, B and C; L20-6 A, B and C; L20-7 A, B and C; L20-8 A, B and C; L20-9 A, B and C; L20-10 A, B and C; L20-11 A, B and C; L20-12 A, B and C; L20-13 A, B and C; L20-14 A, B and C; L20-15 A, B and C; L20-16 A, B and C; L20-17 A, B and C; L20-18 A, B and C; L20-19 A, B and C; L20-20 A, B and C)

Multiple sections of pulmonary parenchyma reveal varying amounts of red cell congestion of the capillary bed, exudation of neutrophilic leukocytes and proteinaceous material into scattered alveolar spaces, and precipitated edema fluid in other alveolar spaces. The changes are patchy. In some sections, there is collapse of individual pulmonary lobules. In other sections, small bronchi and bronchioles show post-mortem autolytic sloughing of the epithelium. Neutrophilic leukocytic aggregates are also seen in some bronchioles. In other fields, randomly scattered in the sections examined, hyperinflation of alveolar

spaces can be recognized. In section L20-2 A, B and C, two small vascular channels contain aggregates of fibrillar to spongy, pale-pink staining material in which ghosted nuclear structure can be identified. This material suggests embolic autolyzed central nervous system tissue. Special stains for myelin will be prepared.

HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

LYMPH NODES (Sections 72-35 A, B and C; 72-36 A, B, and C)

Two lymph nodes are represented in these sections. Slides 72-35 A, B and C show a node structure embedded in considerable fibro-adipose tissue. Within the fibro-adipose tissue, are several myelinated nerve structures. The lymph node itself shows a well-formed capsule. The subcapsular sinusoids are open. The lymph node cortex shows small reactive follicles. In the medullary portion of the node are aggregates of macrophages obscured by black pigment. The lymph channels in the medullary portions of the nodes are unremarkable. The lymph node represented on section 72-36 A, B and C demonstrates an intact capsule with small amounts of adjacent areolar tissue and a few tags of smooth muscle. In this node the subcapsular sinusoids are also open and lined by normal littoral cells. The node cortex has small, rather symmetrically distributed lymphoid follicles with visible reactive centers. Within the medullary portion of the node is a large amount of black pigment consistent with carbon incorporated into macrophages. The medullary lymphoid sinusoids are unremarkable. The reticuloendothelial cells lining the sinusoids are not unduly prominent.

SPLEEN (Sections 72-30 A, B and C)

The splenic capsule is intact and of normal thickness. The trabecular framework of the splenic parenchyma is unchanged from normal. Malpighian follicles are normally arrayed along the central arterioles. No significant reactive centers are identified. Some of the central arterioles show a mild to moderate degree of hyalinosis. Throughout the splenic section, red pulp sinusoids are engorged with red cells. The cell population of the red pulp is normal. No evidence of extramedullary hematopoiesis is seen. There is no acute splenitis.

BONE MARROW (Sections 72-31 A, B and C)

Section of marrow includes the enclosing cortical compact and medullary cancellous bone. The adjacent periosteum is of the usual thickness and composed of dense bundles of collagen and small numbers of fibroblasts. The bony cortex shows the usual lamellar pattern. The cancellous bone trabeculae are of the usual configuration. The marrow within the medullary space is cellular and is approximately 20 percent fat. The cellular

maturation of all lines is orderly. Megakaryocytes are present. The myeloid to erythroid ratio is approximately 2.5 to 1, suggesting an early hyperplasia of the erythroid line. There is prominent activity of the normoblastic series in the marrow.

THYMUS (Sections 72-57 A, B and C; 72-58 A, B and C)

All sections show residual thymic elements embedded in lobulated fat containing several small blood vessels. The thymic lobules show nodular peripheral aggregates of mature lymphoid thymic cells. The medullary portions of the thymus are looser but are composed of lymphoid cells in a delicate reticular stroma. Hassell's corpuscles are prominent in all sections. Many show prominent cystic change and the cystic areas are filled with flakes of keratin-like material and epithelial cells with occasional formation of epithelial pearls. Amorphous flocculent pink-staining material surrounds the recognizable ghosted areas. There is no evidence of reactive lymphoid follicular activity within the thymus.

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM

ESOPHAGUS (Sections 72-37 A, B and C)

The section is that of a complete cross-sectional representation of esophagus. Outer adventitial fibro fatty tissue tags are present. The circular and longitudinal muscles, bundles and associated nerve filaments and ganglia are normally distributed. The submucosa consists of rather loose areolar connective tissue. The muscularis mucosae is prominent but not abnormally thickened. The submucosa contains small clusters of lymphocytic cells near blood vessels. The esophageal squamous epithelium is intact and shows normal maturation from basal layer to the lumen. The section appears to represent mid-esophagus as no outer skeletal muscle attachments or submucosal gland structures are identified.

TONGUE (Sections 72-1 A, B and C)

This section includes a generous strip of lingual mucosa, subepithelial tissue and a prominent mass of lingual skeletal muscle. The epithelial surface shows numerous filiform papillations. The tips of the papillae are covered with slightly hypercornified squamous epithelium. The epithelial maturation appears orderly. Numerous bacterial colonies are present in the exfoliating squamous cellular debris. Colonies appear to be predominantly coccal. The lingual musculature is entirely within normal limits. There is no evidence of inflammation.

STOMACH (Sections 72-38 A, B and C; 72-39 A, B and C;
72-40 A, B and C)

All sections reveal similar features. The gastric serosa and muscularis are unremarkable. The gastric mucosal folds are prominent. The epithelium is moderately well preserved. Some superficial autolytic loss of the columnar surface epithelium adjacent to the gastric pits is noted. Between some mucosal folds are aggregates of entrapped mucus, containing exfoliated surface cells. The capillary bed of the mucosa appears engorged. Surrounding the necks of the gastric glands are rather prominent aggregates of plasma cells and occasional lymphocytes. In a few areas these cellular aggregates extend through the full thickness of mucosa and form small mononuclear aggregates at the junction of mucosa and muscularis mucosae. A distinctive feature observed in all sections is prominence of the parietal cell population of the gastric glands, with relative reduction in the zymogen cell population. The muscularis mucosae is of normal thickness. Submucosal tissues are of loose areolar type and contain engorged thin-walled blood vessels.

PANCREAS (Sections 72-41 A, B and C)

The sections are similar to one another. All show well preserved lobular pancreatic tissue. The vascular bed is mildly to moderately congested. Occasional fat cells are present within the lobules themselves, but there is no fat in the interstitial tissue. Several interlobular ducts and some intralobular ductal elements contain inspissated proteinaceous pink-staining material. The epithelium within most ducts is well preserved. Only rare pancreatic acini show ectasia. There is no interstitial inflammatory reaction identified. The islets of Langerhans appear normally distributed through the lobular parenchyma and show no evidence of hyalinization. There is no evidence of arteriolar sclerosis.

LIVER (Sections 72-42 A, B and C)

All sections are similar. The liver lobular architecture is well preserved. The portal triads contain no inflammatory cell infiltrate. The portal vein tributaries, hepatic artery tributaries and bile ducts are unremarkable. The central veins show mild to moderate engorgement by red blood cells. Some congestive changes in the innermost pericentral sinusoids are also observed. The liver cells are arranged in plates of single cell thickness. There is minimal edema of the spaces of Disse. The cells of von Kupfer are normally distributed. There is no evidence of cholestasis. The pericentral liver cells contain the usual complement of lipochrome pigments.

GALLBLADDER (Sections 72-43 A, B and C)

A section of gallbladder shows extensive autolytic changes involving the mucosa, with all the cells apparently ghosted and anucleated. The gallbladder muscular coat is unremarkable. The liver bed of the gallbladder is included in the section and shows unremarkable liver cells at their junction with the pericholecystic connective tissue.

UROGENITAL SYSTEM

KIDNEYS (Sections 72-44 A, B and C; 72-45 A, B and C; 72-46 A, B and C; 72-47 A, B and C; 72-48 A, B and C; 72-49 A, B and C; 72-50 A, B and C; 72-51 A, B and C)

Sections of kidney show moderately well preserved tubular elements and intact glomeruli. Most of the interstitial renal vascular bed is engorged with red blood cells. The glomerular capillary bed shows red blood cell engorgement. There is no evidence of renal tubular necrosis. In some sections, proximal tubular epithelium shows a slightly vacuolated to ground glass appearance suggestive of a minimal osmotic nephropathy. Only rare glomeruli in multiple sections examined show ischemic obsolescence. In general, small arteries of arcuate to interlobar size show slight intimal fibrous thickening. No significant arteriolar hyalinization is found.

Sections taken from blocks 72-44 and 72-45 include an adenomatous nodule within the outer cortex. This nodule appears well encapsulated by dense hyalinized fibrous tissue. A few central fibrous trabeculae course across the nodule. The nodule is composed of sheets, cords and tubules of small cuboidal to columnar cells, occasionally arranged as papillary fronds. The cells have sparse pale pink vacuolated to finely granular cytoplasm and large oval to rounded basophilic nuclei.

No mitotic activity is recognized within the nodule. No insinuation into blood vessels or the surrounding renal parenchyma is observed. There is scarring with associated tubular atrophy and some glomerular distortion and compression in the cortex immediately adjacent to the nodule.

Sections from blocks 72-46, 72-47, and 72-48 include the grossly described renal cyst. The cyst wall is composed of hyalinized fibrous connective tissue. The lining consists of sparse cuboidal cells. The renal parenchyma immediately adjacent to the cyst wall shows a generous rim of atrophic cortical and medullary tubules, compressed and distorted glomeruli, clusters of hyalinized glomeruli, and a minimal lymphocytic infiltration. These changes are consistent with pressure atrophy. Some small blood vessels in this area immediately adjacent to the cyst show prominent fibrosis.



Sections of the kidney including the papillae as they enter the calyces show normal endothelial lining the calyces and a normal fibrous and muscular calyceal wall. The tip of a papilla is covered with unremarkable cuboidal epithelium. The collecting tubules appear unremarkable except for a rare focus of calcium salt deposition in their basement membranes.

BLADDER NECK - PROSTATE (Sections 72-52 A, B and C; 72-53 A, B and C; 72-54 A, B and C)

Sections examined from block 72-52 include bladder with bladder neck and prostatic junction. The bladder wall musculature is unremarkable. The blood vessels immediately subjacent to the bladder epithelium are markedly congested with red cells. There is some loss of the transitional epithelium. In its place neutrophilic leukocytes and occasional mononuclear cells are clustered. The sub-epithelial tissue extending into the muscularis shows moderate edema and associated chronic inflammation. In the prostatic urethral portion of the specimen, there is also sub-epithelial edema and mild inflammation. The prostatic glands at the junction of bladder neck and prostate show normal papillary epithelium of columnar type, with basally located nuclei. No atypical features are identified. Sections from blocks 72-53 and 72-54 show only prostatic elements. The fibro-muscular stroma is unremarkable. The glands are arranged in their normal manner. The epithelium is intact. A few small ductules contain neutrophilic leukocytes and proteinaceous debris and are surrounded by mononuclear cells and rare neutrophils. Other glandular elements contain inspissated proteinaceous material, rare corpora amylacea, and a few small calcific spherules.

TESTIS (Sections 72-55 A, B and C)

Sections are essentially similar to one another. The tunica albuginea is thick and composed of laminated collagen bundles. A few minute ductular epithelial rests lined by cuboidal columnar cells and containing inspissated pink-staining material are seen within the tunica albuginea. The testicular parenchyma shows the usual tubular pattern. There is mild interstitial edema. Interstitial cells are arranged in small and large clusters. Many show golden pigment within their eosinophilic cytoplasm and a few contain crystalloids of Reincke. The parenchymal tubules show mild basement membrane thickening. Most tubules show orderly spermatogenesis extending through spermatozoa formation. Only rare tubules appear to show absence of spermatozoa formation and in these, spermatids can be identified.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

THYROID (Section 72-56 A, B and C)

The thyroid follicles show mild to moderate variation in size.

Most contain rather abundant colloid. There is peripheral scalloping of colloid in a few follicles. The thyroid epithelium is generally low and cuboidal. A rare thyroid follicle shows squamous metaplasia. There is no evidence of interstitial inflammation, edema or fibrosis. Intrathyroid blood vessels are unremarkable.

PITUITARY (Sections 72-59 A, B and C; 72-60 A, B and C; 72-61 A, B and C; 72-62 A, B and C; 72-63 A, B and C; 72-64 A, B and C)

Multiple sections of the pituitary includes anterior, intermediate and posterior portions. The connective tissue capsule around the pituitary shows focal extravasation of blood. There is no hemorrhage within the substance of the pituitary, however. The anterior lobe contains the usual complement of cells of eosinophilic basophilic and chromophobic types. The eosinophils show the usual nodular aggregation along the anterior pole. There is no evidence of necrosis of pituitary cells. Within the pars intermedia a few colloid filled cystic structures lined by attenuated cuboidal epithelium are seen. The posterior lobe has the typical neural appearance and is unremarkable.

ADRENALS (Sections 72-65 A, B and C; 72-66 A, B and C; 72-67 A, B and C; 72-68 A, B and C)

All sections of adrenal are essentially similar. All show a connective tissue capsule composed of dense hyalinized fibrous tissue containing fibroblasts. This capsule has a sharp junction with the surrounding periadrenal fat. Some of the periadrenal fat is of the fetal type such as is frequently seen in this region. A few small arterioles in the adrenal capsule and perirenal fat show minimal hyalinization of their walls. No extracapsular cortical nodules are identified. A few intracapsular microscopic aggregates of adrenal cortical cells are seen. The adrenal cortex shows well demarcated zonation. The glomerulosa is well formed and easily demarcated from the fasciculata. There is no significant nodularity identified within the cortex. The cells of the fasciculata have pale pink cytoplasm which is granular to finely vacuolated. The vascular bed appears mildly congested in the reticularis; in some sections it is moderately to markedly congested as it approaches the medulla. The reticularis shows cells having rather dense eosinophilic cytoplasm. There is the usual interdigitation of reticularis with the adrenal medulla. The medullary cellular elements are well-preserved. The usual thick walled venous channels are seen within the medulla.

PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

PERIPHERAL NERVE (Sections 72-72 A, B and C)

Peripheral myelinated nerve including its epineural connective



tissue shows well formed axonal structures with the usual complement of Schwann cell nuclei distributed in a normal manner. No diagnostic changes are recognized.

MISCELLANEOUS

Slides labeled 72-2 and 72-3 A, B and C are sections of pieces of gelfoam covered peripherally with blood clot, and showing early migration of neutrophilic leukocytes into the more peripheral interstices.

Slides labeled 72-32, 72-33, and 72-34 A, B and C and 72-22 A, B and C are all pieces of blood clot; no lamination or organization is present; and the material appears to be of either agonal or post-mortem origin.

Slides labeled 72-21 A, B and C and 72-20 A, B and C show pieces of gelfoam infiltrated with red cells, neutrophils and lymphocytes. Fibrin and red cells are at the periphery.



TTN:VJR:ctf

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY SLIDES FOR REVIEW

Microscopic review of surgical tissue sections from The Hospital of The Good Samaritan, received in this office on June 7, 1968. Sections are labeled B2411-68, and consist of three slides.

One section shows skin and subcutaneous fat. Only a small area of surface epithelium is present. Several pilosebaceous structures and scattered sweat glands are noted. Collagen of the dermis shows fragmentation and coagulation, and some coagulation of epidermis is also present. Extravasation of blood into the dermis is widespread, and early neutrophilic migration out of capillaries into dermis and subcutaneous fat is recognized. Scattered fragments of bone dust are spread through the disrupted dermis. Aggregates of fine brown granular material can be observed near and in the most disrupted dermal tissue. These are consistent with grains of gunpowder.

Another tissue section reveals small pieces of disrupted edematous cerebellar cortex without reaction or hemorrhage. Purkinje cells show variable degrees of distortion and nuclear pyknosis. Small pieces of bone are also present on the slide as are irregular pieces of blood clot and fibrin mesh with entrapped leukocytes.

The third slide is a section of a piece of gelfoam to which are adherant a piece of blood clot, a few bony spicules and sparse pieces of brain tissue. Some minute strips of tissue consistent with leptomeninges are also noted.



TTN:VJR:ctf

CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION OF
SYSTEMIC AUTOPSY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTORY COMMENT:

The gross and microscopic findings obtained from the postmortem examination of the decedent have been correlated with information available from the clinical records of The Hospital of The Good Samaritan. Each organ system is reviewed, noting all changes and how these changes were manifested clinically. In addition, effects of therapy and the effects of the agonal events upon the gross and histopathological findings are described.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:

The structure of the cardiovascular system appears to be within normal limits for the age of the decedent. There is no morphologic evidence of sustained hypertension, as the heart weight is normal and the myocardial thickness is also within the range of normal. No valvular deformities or abnormal intracardiac shunts are found to account for the systolic murmur reported in the clinical notes. No vegetations or antemortem marantic thrombi are seen grossly or microscopically. No myocardial necrosis of the type occasionally noted following the treatment of shock with vasopressors is identified in multiple sections. The coronary arteries reveal no evidence of significant luminal compromise by atherosclerosis. The minimal amount of interstitial edema within the myocardium is considered to be of agonal origin. The aorta and the venae cavae are within normal limits. No antemortem thrombus is recognized in the inferior vena cava in the region of the central venous catheter. The splenic vascular bed shows an amount of arteriolar hyalinosis normally seen in individuals of the stated age. Minimal fibrous thickening of the intima of intermediate sized renal arteries is also consistent with the age of the individual. The slight amount of hyalinosis of occasional periadrenal arterioles is also considered to be within normal limits.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

The gross and microscopic changes described in the trachea are those usually found in comatose individuals in whom tracheostomy has been performed. The patchy denudation and regeneration of surface epithelium frequently accompanies measures utilized to keep the airway open. These are described in the microscopic notes as showing mucosal necrosis and acute inflammation is typical for the site of a tracheostomy tube. Such a lesion can show complete regeneration of epithelium following removal of the tracheostomy tube. The degree of calcification of tracheal cartilage rings is usual for the age of the decedent.

The pulmonary alterations are those usually encountered in the comatose individual. Mild intra-alveolar and interstitial edema frequently appears during the agonal period of life. Some pooling of secretions in the dependent portions of the lungs and the accumulation of the edema fluid in the hypostatic areas have given rise to a mild bronchopneumonic process. No evidence of abscess formation is noted microscopically, and the bronchopneumonic process appears to be early, showing no evidence of organization. No microscopic evidence of oxygen toxicity is noted. The pulmonary septal cells are unremarkable. The thromboemboli described microscopically are small and infrequent in these sections. These thromboemboli appear to be of recent origin and are not associated with infarction. Material suggestive of necrotic central nervous system tissue is identified in two arterial branches. Such pulmonary embolization of central nervous system tissue is not infrequent in craniocerebral trauma in which large vascular channels have become disrupted.

HEMOLYMPHATIC SYSTEM:

The lymph nodes examined microscopically are within normal limits. The spleen demonstrates red pulp congestion such as is usually seen as an agonal event. There is no manifestation of systemic sepsis. The bone marrow reveals a slight erythroid hyperplasia, this change reflecting an early response to a major blood loss. The thymus demonstrates the usual residual atrophic lobules. Many small cystic structures derived from Hassall's corpuscles are found throughout the medullary portion. Such cystic changes are not clinically significant.

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM:

The bacterial colonies identified in the hypercornified lingual epithelium are frequently seen on the tongue of an unconscious individual where there is no mechanical effect of chewing or swallowing to cleanse the surface of the tongue. No inflammatory changes are identified in the tongue.

The esophagus shows no evidence of mucosal erosion or ulceration and there is no evidence of esophagitis.

The stomach shows no evidence of mucosal erosion or ulceration frequently associated with central nervous system disorders. The minimal amount of superficial autolysis of the epithelium is consistent with the post mortem interval from pronouncement of death until autopsy. Of interest is the prominence of parietal cells in the gastric glands. The plasmacytic and lymphocytic aggregates within the lamina propria suggest a slight chronic gastritis.

No specific lesions are identified in the entire gastrointestinal tract.

PANCREAS:

The pancreas shows no gross or microscopic alteration of any significance.

The central venous congestion observed within sections of liver is a usual agonal event. No liver cell necrosis is observed and the liver is devoid of inflammatory disease. There is no demonstrable evidence of toxicity of any therapeutic agent in the material examined.

UROGENITAL SYSTEM:

The left kidney contains a solitary renal cortical adenoma and a renal cortical cyst. The adenoma is well circumscribed, small, and composed of benign renal tubular epithelial cells. Lesions of this type are extremely common findings in postmortem examination and are of no clinical significance. The solitary renal cortical cyst is of no clinical significance. The slight amount of compression atrophy of renal parenchyma adjacent to both the adenoma and the cyst is so minimal as to not compromise renal function.

There is no evidence of renal tubular necrosis morphologically demonstrable in right or left kidney. The minimal vacuolar change described in some of the proximal tubular epithelium is a frequent finding associated with mannitol infusion. Such changes are reversible. There is no evidence of infection involving the renal pelvis or calyces or parenchyma. The vascular congestion described is considered of agonal origin.

The slight amount of calcification around basement membrane around collecting tubules identified in the renal papillae is of obscure origin. Such calcification can be seen in individuals suggesting large amounts of milk or alkali or vitamin D. It is of no clinical significance.

The mild edema, congestion and slight acute and chronic inflammation of the bladder neck is consistent with the presence of an indwelling catheter. The changes are mild. No ulceration of bladder mucosa is recognized. The small collections of acute inflammatory cells within the prostatic periurethral glands are also consistent with the presence of an indwelling catheter. There is no evidence of hyperplasia of prostatic glands. The small calcific spherules and corpora amylacea within the prostate are frequent normal findings.

The testicular tissue is completely within normal limits.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM:

The thyroid gland and pituitary gland show no gross or microscopic alteration.

- The adrenal glands are small but within normal limits. The cortices are thin, have normal zonation and show decreased lipid. The adrenals frequently show this pattern in healthy individuals dying acutely due to various causes. The Decadron therapy was of too short a course to have caused significant suppression and atrophy of the adrenal cortex.

TTN:VJR:etf



NOTE: In the preparation of these opinions and conclusions, a number of diagrams, x-rays, and photographs, together with their descriptive notes were utilized as work documents consistent with generally accepted medicolegal practice. In each instance, these items support the findings and conclusions contained herein. They are, however, not included as part of this report, pursuant to the provisions of Section 129 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

TTN:etf

SIGNATURES

Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Thomas T. Noguchi, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner

John E. Holloway, M.D.
John E. Holloway, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner

Abraham T. Lu, M.D.
Abraham T. Lu, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner

Victor J. Rosen, M.D.
Victor J. Rosen, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner



Robert L. Scanlan, M.D.
Robert L. Scanlan, M.D.
Deputy Medical Examiner

Scheerman
3/27/75
pcc

PRESENTED TO THE ROCKEFELLER COMMISSION ON CIA

March 26, 1975

We come here to echo the words of a very wise and much misunderstood man. His name was Malcolm X, and he was one of the most brilliant political observers and social analysts of our generation.

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X observed that the act was an example of "chickens coming home to roost." People didn't understand his meaning. He was criticized for his statement in both the Black and the white communities. It was not long until Malcolm X also fell victim to assassins' bullet.

Ten years after the death of Malcolm, we are in a better position to understand his words. We know of CIA domestic surveillance activities, of infiltration and in some instances provocation. We have substantial reason to believe that CIA operatives have been involved in assassination planning abroad, if not also in actual assassinations or attempted assassinations. We have reason also to believe that domestic forces and foreign assassinations were linked; that is, that the CIA engaged in clandestine cooperative efforts with the Mafia, or representatives of organized crime.

With all of these suspicions and revelations now becoming public knowledge, the climate is ripe for understanding Malcolm X's



observation over a decade ago. By "chickens coming home to roost," Malcolm was saying that a CIA who will join forces with organized crime to assassinate foreign leaders will not hesitate to do the same thing right here in America in the assassination of a President.

With that in mind, we come to urge the Commission to consider a reopening of recent assassinations in the United States, beginning with the killing of President Kennedy. And, a fresh look at still unanswered questions about the assassination must place special focus upon possible CIA involvement.

This morning we want to show you some material which indicates only a few of the haunting questions which remain unanswered about the assassination of President Kennedy. The American people deserve to know the truth. The issue of individual rights and information does not only involve the gathering of files on private individuals. It also involves making vital information public. The American people have a right to privacy and a right to public exposure of the truth.

This Commission has an opportunity to make the Bicentennial a most meaningful celebration by reopening the investigation into the tragic political assassinations in this country. This Commission can decide that the truth will be known once and for all of history. And in so doing, this Commission would be



following the lead of those courageous founding fathers who began their Declaration of Independence with the words: "We hold these truths to be self-evident . . ."



Report to the Rockefeller Commission

by

Ralph Schoenman

March 26, 1975





Shortly before his death, former President Lyndon Johnson "expressed his belief that the assassination in Dallas had been part of a conspiracy."¹ Reversing his earlier acceptance of the Warren Commission finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the "lone assassin", Johnson related his belief that a conspiracy took the life of John F. Kennedy to the fact that,

"We had been operating a damned Murder Incorporated in the Caribbean."²

Well before the recent and many disclosures regarding the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in assassinations, the former President of the United States acknowledged that a year before the murder of Kennedy, a C.I.A. assassination team had been discovered and apprehended in Havana. The murder of John Kennedy, Johnson believed, was related to these events.³

Thus, the many independent scholars, attorneys, university professors and researchers who had investigated the role of the Central Intelligence Agency in both foreign assassinations and the murder of President Kennedy were joined in their apprehensions by John Kennedy's successor. That President Johnson had called into being the Warren Commission and came to dissent from its findings because of the "damned Murder Incorporated" which "we had been operating" should in itself be sufficient to alarm every fair and open minded citizen as to the operation of official power and the future of this nation.

Who were some of the members of this Murder Incorporated to which Lyndon Johnson referred? In his auto-biographical account of the events preceding and including the C.I.A.'s organized invasion of Cuba at Bay of Pigs, E. Howard Hunt discusses his plans to "assassinate Castro before (emphasis in original) or coincident with the invasion."⁴

"My arguments," Hunt continues, "were based on my belief that without Castro to inspire them the Rebel Army and militia would collapse in leaderless confusion."⁵ Hunt avows that Assistant Deputy Director of Plans for C.I.A., Tracy C. Barnes and Deputy Director of Plans as well as Chief of Clandestine Services for C.I.A., Richard M. Bissell "pondered the recommendations and said (they) would weigh in the final plans."⁶

We know now that this was but one of several such attempts by the C.I.A. on the life of Fidel Castro and, notably, that this attempt entailed intimate liaison between syndicate mobster Johnny Rosselli on behalf of organized crime and the Central Intelligence Agency.⁷ It becomes clear that Murder Incorporated was not, for Johnson, a figure of speech but a description of sustained activity, a program of killing in which organized crime and the intelligence agencies of the United States government found common cause.

This particular assassination attempt was delineated in full detail by a former intelligence agent of the U.S. government, Andrew St. George. Writing in Parade magazine, St. George goes on to disclose that the particular assassination effort he recounts was one of a series (emphasis added).⁸ Of particular interest is the description by St. George of a co-conspirator of Frank Sturgis who played an on-going and prominent role in these attempts.⁹



These two individuals, E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis, have figured prominently in recent events. Arrested at Watergate, they were united by a common association, as were their co-conspirators in the Watergate operation - Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez. That shared bond was the Central Intelligence Agency. All had served it in Bay of Pigs.⁹ All were part of the team assembled then as at Watergate by E. Howard Hunt.¹⁰ It was not a random selection for we shall find that all of the Watergate arrestees had performed in clandestine activity for the C.I.A. including, on the part of some, attempted and completed assassination.¹¹

There are many common threads which unite the figures of Watergate and the anti-Castro military activity prepared by C.I.A. Richard Nixon as Vice-President was case officer of the National Security Council regarding the action plan to invade Cuba.¹² In charge of the military planning was Major General Charles P. Cabell, Deputy-Director of C.I.A.¹³ It is instructive to note that at the time of the motorcade which took President Kennedy to Dealey Plaza in Dallas, the Mayor of Dallas was Earl Cabell, brother of the Deputy-Director. Major General Cabell pleaded with John Kennedy for air-cover and back-up troop support at Bay of Pigs which was denied. He was removed from his position by Kennedy in the aftermath of Bay of Pigs.¹⁴ As it happens, the father of Earl and Charles Cabell was Mayor and sheriff of Dallas before them and their grandfather had been sheriff of Dallas. The ties which bind C.I.A. to Watergate, Bay of Pigs and the circumstances of the assassination of John F. Kennedy are many and precise.



E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis

Responsible to Major-General Cabell for planning in relation to Bay of Pigs and other actions pertaining to the C.I.A. efforts to overthrow Fidel Castro was E. Howard Hunt. Vice-President Nixon was, in Hunt's words "the project chief" who "wanted nothing to go wrong."¹⁵ Hunt co-ordinated with Tracy Barnes and Richard Bissell, respectively assistant-director and director of plans.¹⁶ It is also important to note that ^{Hunt} followed the practice of keeping his team together for many operations. The same people who worked with him in Bay of Pigs were to be found twelve years later at Watergate¹⁷ and in 1954, seven years earlier C.I.A. had assigned Hunt a similar project.¹⁸ E. Howard Hunt organized the overthrow of the Arbenz regime in Guatemala for the Central Intelligence Agency.¹⁹ He used in that operation the same propaganda chief (Knight)²⁰, finance officer²¹ and commandoes²² as he did in Bay of Pigs.

One of the most important responsibilities assumed by Hunt in this period was the C.I.A. progenitor and man in charge of a body named the Cuban Revolutionary Council.²³ This was the body designated by C.I.A. to be the intended shadow government which would take power in Havana after the successful invasion and assassination of Fidel Castro.²⁴

"In retrospect, the appointment of a press spokesman for the CRC was the final act of the invasion prelude. An exile Army, Navy and Air Force had been recruited and trained. A political front had been organized...On April 3, Schlesinger's Cuban White Paper was issued under State Department imprimatur. Everything seemed ready."²⁵



But, Hunt tells us, there was a villain to the piece, one whose perfidy bordered on treason:

"(Everything was) So ready, with success so inevitable, that when President Kennedy on April 12 declared the United States would never invade Cuba my project colleagues and I did not take him seriously. The statement was, we thought, a superb effort in misdirection.²⁶

Hunt proceeds to describe a figure with whom he worked closely and to whom he ascribes the critical and enraging question of the Cuban invasion:

"A project officer, a tall ex-Marine, stopped by my office to say goodbye before being flown to fleet headquarters at Norfolk, and thence to the carrier Boxer, flagship of a naval task force that had been assembled in Puerto Rican waters.

His job was to act as liaison between the task force commander, C.I.A. Headquarters, and the Brigade. The task force, in addition to the Boxer, comprised Marine landing forces and logistic train. If the armada was not charged with ensuring victory, why else had it been assembled?"²⁷ (emphasis added)

"Even now, years later," Hunt concludes his account written in 1973, "the tragic question remains unanswered."²⁸

The Cuban Revolutionary Council of E. Howard Hunt was located in a building in New Orleans which was to become dramatically important. Its offices were at 544 Camp Street, the very address used by Lee Harvey Oswald for his dummy Fair Play For Cuba Committee, which Committee had consisted of himself alone.²⁹ But before embarking upon the inquiry into the real role and identity of Lee Harvey Oswald, we must explore Hunt's project officer, the "tall ex-Marine" who had the major responsibility in Bay of Pigs of liaison with "task force commander, C.I.A. Headquarters and the Brigade."

In his testimony before the Rockefeller Commission E. Howard Hunt "denied" that "he knew Mr. Sturgis" either "at the time of



the assassination (of John F. Kennedy)" or until 1972.³⁰ Earlier, Mr. Hunt had stated:

"I did not meet Frank Sturgis until 1972, nine years after we were allegedly together in Dallas."³¹

Frank Sturgis declined to deny his presence in Dallas but was most emphatic in his refutation of the statements of E. Howard Hunt regarding the time of their association.

Frank Sturgis is a tall ex-Marine who played a critical role in the Bay of Pigs operation for C.I.A. His close friend and collaborator was E. Howard Hunt.³² Last August Sturgis gave a detailed interview to an old comrade-in-arms, former intelligence officer Andrew St. George who had been with Sturgis during their joint activity in the July 26th Movement of Fidel Castro.³³ We learn that Frank Sturgis borrowed his name. He was born Frank Fiorini, a third generation Italian American from Philadelphia.³⁴ He was, in St. George's words, "World War II Marine, veteran gun-runner, revolutionary and intelligent agent."³⁵ Bearing in mind Hunt's emphatic denial under oath that he knew Sturgis prior to



1972 we must note the actual duration of this association:

- "E. Howard Hunt (was) an old Fiorini friend. It was in one of Hunt's cloak-and-dagger books, Bimini Run, that Frank found his cover name of Frank Sturgis."³⁶

Bimini Run was published in 1949! Its protagonist was a soldier of fortune, gambler and adventurer named "Hank Sturgis".³⁷

"Though Frank loathed Bernard Barker he liked Howard Hunt. Frank and Hunt understood each other...They had a deeper bond: both were - Hunt as executive, Frank as 'field man' - operators."³⁸

What sort of operators were these two men? St. George states:

"Operators are not necessarily nice, well-regarded people, even among their own kind. ...Operators are stress-seekers and risk-takers, born to gamble for life-and-death stakes."39

Sturgis then makes apparent who was the "ex-Marine" with whom Hunt worked so closely in the Bay of Pigs:

"The Bay of Pigs - hey, there was one sweet mess. I met Howard Hunt that year: he was the political officer of the exile brigade." (emphasis added)40



Describing their later work for Richard Nixon at Watergate, Sturgis informs us:

"Hey, listen, our bunch was a good team. Liddy...was a nut about guns and silencers and combat daggers and so on. And he was always talking about 'disposal' - about killing people. I told him once..I'd use my bare hands and a piece of wire."41

But Liddy, in Sturgis' estimate wasn't as cold a killer as his close friend:

"Liddy turned gray. Killing wasn't really in him, except in talk. Hunt was different:(emphasis added). he was a professional. Had been a clandestine services officer all his life."42

Sturgis proceeds to elaborate:

"That's another thing everyone is snickering about - how Howard tried to assassinate Castro and Castro is still around bigger than ever. Alright, but hey, listen: Howard was in charge of a couple of other C.I.A. operations that involved 'disposal' and I can tell you, some of them worked." (emphasis added)43

We have here an open avowal of C.I.A. assassination programs which include both attempts and enactments, programs initiated within the United States and which, as such, entirely blur any distinction between "domestic" or "foreign" activity. The common factor is official murder. Investigative bodies into the area of C.I.A. domestic activity and C.I.A. organization of assassinations both at home and abroad must examine the evidence of Frank Fiorini

and confront E. Howard Hunt under oath.

The Watergate "team" of Hunt and Sturgis had broader mandates. "Another priority target: anything that had to do with Howard Hughes - correspondence, memos, anything."⁴⁴ To what extent was this concern with documents pertaining to Hughes related to C.I.A. assassination? Robert Maheu, the partner of Hughes was the man who, on behalf of C.I.A., co-ordinated with Las Vegas mobster Johnny Rosselli the attempt on the life of Fidel Castro.⁴⁵ In the course of the testimony given in the Los Angeles Federal Court during the \$17.5 million slander suit filed by Robert Maheu against former partner Howard Hughes, Maheu revealed under questioning by his attorneys that he had "been active in the C.I.A. in the early 1960's with Hughes's full knowledge and permission."⁴⁶ Maheu testified that he had been instructed "by the United States Government" to recruit Johnny Rosselli.⁴⁷ Rosselli testified that he worked with both Maheu and the C.I.A. in an attempt to kill Castro, becoming one of a number of hired assassins who set out for Cuba in a boat.⁴⁸ The boat was shot out from under them when they attempted to land on the Cuban coast during the early 1960's. Various Las Vegas gambling interests were involved, Rosselli detailed, with the C.I.A. and its operations, interests which had earlier controlled Havana's gambling casinos.⁴⁹

It is this assassination attempt which St. George related in his article of April 17, 1964⁵⁰ involving as well a close associate of Sturgis, Alexander Rorke. Rorke died in the attempt, his plane crashing in the Caribbean.⁵¹ Further such assassination attempts involving C.I.A. were spelled out by Rorke's attorney, Hans Tanner, particularly an action in July 1961.⁵² Not only did

this assassination attempt involve the mob who "financed (it), dis-
possessed hotel and gambling room owners who operated under Batista"⁵³
but they backed as well the International Anti-Communist Brigade of
Frank Sturgis.⁵⁴

CONCLUSIONS

We have seen that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis were engaged in not one but a series of assassination attempts on Castro and other figures. They carried out these assignments as officials of the Central Intelligence Agency with the knowledge and approval of the highest officers of that agency. They utilized United States territory for these operations and made plans in Washington, New York, Miami and New Orleans.

II

Frank Sturgis ^{earlier had} began to run guns for a former President of Cuba who had been close to the syndicate owners of gambling casinos, a man named Prio Socarras.⁵⁵ He then proceeded to run guns to Fidel Castro's July 26th Movement.⁵⁶ While involving himself with the Castro movement, Fiorini (Sturgis) was reporting to the U.S. authorities about "reds" in the movement,⁵⁷ as he informed Jack Anderson, his close friend. When the July 26th movement assumed power in 1959, Fidel Castro made Frank Sturgis the director of gaming and gambling for the new regime.⁵⁸ The Havana and Miami gambling casinos were the preserve of Meyer Lansky.

Sturgis had begun his involvement in Cuban affairs on behalf of Prio Socarras who was closely associated with mob interests:

"In 1955 Frank began to run clandestine night flights into Cuba for former President Carlos Socarras, sometimes delivering ..agents, contactmen (and) underground organizers...(and) tommy guns, hand grenades, plastic explosives."⁵⁹

Jack Ruby followed a similar course. Notwithstanding the Warren Commission's finding that Ruby was not closely involved with organized crime,⁶⁰ Ruby declared his closest friend to be Louis McWillie, a man whom he "idolized".⁶¹ McWillie is described in 1959 police reports as a "gambler and murderer".⁶² He was an associate of Las Vegas mobster-gambler, Benny Binion⁶³ and in 1959, when Frank Sturgis was director of gaming and gambling, Binion managed the Tropicana Casino in Havana for the syndicate.⁶⁴ And McWillie worked both in Havana at The Capri and in Las Vegas at The Thunderbird, casinos which gave cuts to Lansky.

All of this assumes special importance with regard to the assassination of John Kennedy. For Jack Ruby described McWillie as his best friend whose face flashed through his mind as he killed Lee Harvey Oswald⁶⁵ and an F.B.I. report in the hands of the Warren Commission stated:

"As of May 1960, McWillie was pitboss at the Rivera Casino, Havana, Cuba. Report reflects that McWillie solidified his syndicate connections through his association in Havana Cuba with Santo Traficante, well-known syndicate member for Tampa (and with) Meyer and Jake Lansky."⁶⁶

Jack Ruby spent time in Havana with this same Louis McWillie and Ruby was quoted as stating in 1960 that:

"He had recently been to Cuba as he and some associates were trying to get some gambling concessions at a casino there."⁶⁷

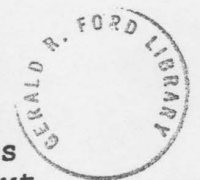
In order to do this Ruby would have had to operate through the director of gaming and gambling, Frank Sturgis. We find, however, that the convergence of the activity and lives of Ruby and Sturgis in this period is even closer.

On December 1, 1963, but a week after the murder of John Kennedy and less than that after Ruby shot Oswald, an F.B.I. report was filed in Atlanta, Georgia by Daniel D. Doyle:

"(Informant) AT T-2 advised on November 29, 1963 that he formerly owned interest in a club in Miami, Florida. ...in the early 1950's Jack Ruby held interest in the Colonial Inn, a nightclub and gambling house in Hollandale, Florida. Jack Ruby, known then as Rubenstein, was active in arranging illegal flights of weapons from Miami to the Castro organization in Cuba. ..Ruby was ..part owner of two planes used for these purposes."68

Thus not only did Jack Ruby engage in business activity with gambling houses in Havana under the jurisdiction of Frank Sturgis, but he was gun running to Fidel Castro from Miami at the very time that Sturgis was engaged in the precise same activity. The parallel does not stop there:

"Ruby subsequently left Miami and purchased a substantial share in a Havana gaming house in which one Collis Prio (phonetic) was principal owner. (Informant) stated that Collis Prio was within favor of former Cuban leader Batista, but was instrumental in financing and managing accumulation of arms by pro-Castro forces."69



Carlos Prio Socarras is the figure phonetically described in this document. Thus Sturgis and Ruby worked both for Socarras and changed to the task of gun-running for Castro even as they followed each other into business activity with the precise gambling interests who had backed Socarras and Batista while he was a good risk.

Moreover, in Ruby's case as in that of Sturgis, these activities were carried out with the foreknowledge, approval and complicity of official United States authorities:

"Leslie Lewis, formerly Chief of Police, Hialeah Florida, and now possibly a pistol instructor in Dade County, Florida, Sheriff's office, possessed detailed knowledge of persons involved in flight of weapons to Cuba and had specific knowledge of Ruby's participation."70

The owner of the Havana Tropicana where McWillie and Ruby met and where McWillie, his closest friend, was a manager, was Norman Rothman. Rothman was also a gun-runner to Castro when Sturgis and Ruby were engaged in the same activity. He was to be indicted with mafioso Samuel Mannamo who was also gun-running and involved in casino operations under Sturgis. His co-indictee was Giuseppe Cotroni. Cotroni was described in the Senate Narcotics Hearings as "head of the largest and most notorious narcotics syndicate on the North American continent."⁷¹

Moving ahead one decade we find that "the Cuban Mafia in narcotics" was "for the most part ..underworld members employed and trained in pre-Castro Cuba by the American Mafia which then controlled gambling in Havana".⁷² We shall also find that the very Cubans recruited with Americans by the C.I.A. are, as Peter Dale Scott has shown,

"involved in everything from narcotics to extortion, rackets and bombings"⁷³

Bearing in mind the continuity maintained by Hunt and Sturgis in their common operations, it is of considerable significance that Hunt, Gordon Liddy and John Caulfield were concerned with "narcotics intelligence" for the Treasury Department in 1972 even as Egil Krogh was Director of Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.⁷⁴

When Sturgis and Ruby were obliged to leave Cuba each became active in a new pattern of Cuban operations. During one of the important meetings with a U.S. colonel to coordinate gun-running to anti-Castro Cubans, the man who provided the money in this intelligence operation was Jack Ruby.⁷⁵ Thus we find that the Dallas Special Services Bureau of the police department:



"regarded Jack Ruby as a source of information in connection with his investigative activities"76

Ruby was a police agent and informer. Special Services Bureau Vice-Chief Gilmore was not only Ruby's "close friend"77 who visited his club "every night"78. Ruby, in short, was not only the "bag-man" in C.I.A. gun-running for the anti-Castro Cubans. He was "the payoff man for the Dallas Police Department."79

We shall find later that Ruby's involvement with the syndicate and the authorities goes back to 1939. Frank Sturgis' C.I.A. career continued forward, parallel to that of Ruby. He became a principal figure in the anti-Castro organization, Alpha 66 which met at 3126 Hollandale in Dallas.⁸⁰ We find that Lee Harvey Oswald was frequenting meetings of anti-Castro Cubans at 3128 Harlendale⁸¹ which suggests strongly an identity of address.



This organization, Alpha 66, was involved in other attempts to kill Castro. In 1962 Sylvia Odio, who would later be visited by three men, including one identified as "Leon Oswald" had parents involved in such an attempt.⁸² A secret service report of November 21, 1963 states, but one day before John Kennedy's death:

"The 30th November (according to a Cuban) will take care of Kennedy."⁸³

Thus the organizations involved in C.I.A. attempts on the life of Kennedy, anti-Castro Cuban emigre groups in which Sturgis was involved, are connected both to Lee Harvey Oswald and to reports about plans to kill John Kennedy.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The official fiction is that Lee Harvey Oswald was a loner, a marxist, a defector and a single-handed assassin of President Kennedy. An examination of the life of Oswald reveals that his constant associations and involvement were, on the contrary, with military intelligence,

and C.I.A. When in the Marines he was stationed with security clearance at Atsugi, the base in Japan at which the top-secret U-2 planes were stationed. He "served with Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan."⁸⁴ He was trained at El Toro in foreign languages, particularly Russian, and subscribed to Soviet papers without difficulty.⁸⁵ Marguerite Oswald cited proof of her son's role as an intelligence agent - "doing special work" as "an agent of the government"⁸⁶ Thus with a security clearance at one of the most sensitive bases in the United States Oswald continued to be regarded as an out of the ordinary member of the military. When trained at Santa Ana he maintained "security clearance"⁸⁷ One of his assignments was "training enlisted men and officers for later assignment overseas."⁸⁸

His release from the service for "hardship" grounds, nominally to support his mother, was a cover. His mother did not need such support and Oswald proceeded to obtain an immediate passport and to go to Helsinki, nominally to study at the University of Turku.⁸⁹ Upon defecting to the Soviet Union, claiming to renounce his citizenship and to give information to the Soviet Union on sensitive military data, Lieutenant John E. Donovan, his immediate supervisor and superior in the Marine Corps at Marine Air Control Squadron 9 stated that Oswald's defection:

"..compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes. ..He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend several thousand man-hours changing everything and verifying the destruction of codes."⁹⁰



Thus Oswald had been at the U-2 base in Atsugi from which covert commando operations in the Far East were prepared.⁹¹ He was in Taiwan during the Quemoy-Matsu crisis.⁹² Yet the Warren Report stated "There was absolutely no type of informant or undercover relationship between an agency of the U.S. government and Lee Harvey Oswald." ⁹³

We find, however, that when Oswald chose to return to the United States, the fact that he had sought Soviet citizenship and professed to have handed over sensitive military information to the Soviet Union⁹⁴ did not deter the U.S. embassy from accepting his citizenship, facilitating his swift return and even, through the State Department, paying the fare for Oswald, his wife and child.

Perhaps this is why Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot, believed Oswald's access to U2 secrets accounted for the downing of his plane in the Soviet Union.⁹⁵

Shortly before his "defection", Oswald had gone to Helsinki but not on a commercial flight.⁹⁶ He was out of the military but apparently using its facilities en route to his defection.

It should be noted that the man with whom he was in contact at the U.S. embassy in Moscow was U.S. Consul Richard E. Snyder who was a former State Department intelligence officer.⁹⁷ Contrary to Mr. Snyder, his assistant, Mr. McVickar was prepared to state Oswald's role:

"(Oswald) was following a pattern of behavior in which he had been tutored by person or persons unknown...that he had been in contact with others before or during his Marine corps tour who had guided him and encouraged him in his actions." ⁹⁸



Oswald's seeming defection was watched by the Director of Naval Intelligence⁹⁹ as well as CINCPAC, CIA, FBI and "CAS - the CIA agency in Japan governing the U-2 program.¹⁰⁰ When the counter-intelligence section of the C.I.A. as well as the F.B.I. were asked for information about Oswald by Immigration, the immigration officials were referred to security files of the Department of State.¹⁰¹

Nonetheless, Oswald was neither arrested nor subject to official interrogation upon his return from a supposed defection in which he provided military information to the Russian military itself. When, in June, 1963 he sought a passport he obtained it in one day.¹⁰²

And on their arrival back from the Soviet Union, the Oswald's were met by Spas T. Raikin, supposedly of the Travelers Aid Society "who helped them through customs."¹⁰³

Raikin in fact was an official of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Nations, Inc., its secretary-general and he was in touch with the Central Committee of the Kuomintang in Taiwan.¹⁰⁴ This extreme right-wing group was part of the World Anti-Communist Congress for Freedom and Liberation together with such as the former officer of the Abwehr in Riga and Lisbon from 1939 to 1945.¹⁰⁵

The supposed Communist, Lee Harvey Oswald, who would pretend to be spokesman for a Fair Play for Cuba Committee was met by a man of the extreme neo-Nazi right with intelligence affiliations. But what was to prove important was that the World Anti-Communist League of Raikin had contact with Carlos Bringuier of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The CRC was the organization of the C.I.A. and E. Howard Hunt located at 544 Camp Street in New Orleans, the headquarters to be of Oswald's dummy Fair Play for Cuba Committee.¹⁰⁶ Raikin, thus was related to intelligence operations of Hunt and



of the C.I.A.'s supported Student Revolutionary Directorate (DRE) with whom Oswald was to have consistent contact. Oswald in Dallas was to have consistent contact as well with the right-wing emigre Russian community with oil, intelligence and military industry connections. George Bouhe was of Texas Instruments. Max Clark was security director of Convair and with General Dynamics, Paul Raigorodsky was director of the Tolstoy Foundation performing confidential missions for the U.S. government in Europe. ¹⁰⁷

From George de Mohrenschildt to the Michael and Ruth Paines (who arranged the job in the Book Depository) the intelligence community and the extreme right among Russian emigre were the sole companions and social contacts of the supposed marxist defector who would defend Castro's Cuba.

It is possible to multiply these affiliations by 100 and yet not exhaust them. Once Oswald is in New Orleans he is in the constant company of the anti-Castro Cubans organized by Hunt and Sturgis. Four members of the Cuban Revolutionary Council had meetings with Oswald: Carlos Bringuier, Ernesto Rodriguez, Orest Pena and Ronald Caire, the registered agent of the C.R.C. ¹⁰⁸ In Dallas too Oswald had visited the DRE of Bringuier when General Walker was present. ¹⁰⁹

The former director of the F.B.I. in Chicago, Guy Banister, had his office in the same building as the Cuban Revolutionary Council. While Oswald was yet in the Soviet Union he had formed the Friends of Democratic Cuba, using Oswald's name. ¹¹⁰



Reviewing therefore Oswald's associations upon his return from the Soviet Union we find that the emigre groups which surrounded him had constant affiliation. Igor Voshinin was a member of a Russian anti-communist organization as well as the Greek Orthodox Church which assisted Marina Oswald in Dallas. George Bouhe was also a founder of the Greek Orthodox Church when he worked for Texas Instruments, a major defense contractor. When he was an official for the American Relief Commission he worked for Lewis W. MacNaughton and Chase Manhattan Bank. Max Clark with whom Oswald would dine and socialize was the director of security for Convair, one of the most sensitive of defense contractors. Clark's wife's former husband had been pro-Nazi. Paul Dimitrick worked for Texas Instruments as well. His wife had been active in Soviet emigre groups. Ilya Mamantov was a rightist who contacted Marina five hours after the assassination of Kennedy. Ruth Paine, who had housed Marina and facilitated the job for Oswald at the Book Depository arranged for him to interpret through Jack Chrichton, petroleum operator "connected with Army Reserve, Intelligence service."¹¹² Mr. Chrichton was Vice-President of the Empire Trust Company which maintained "a private C.I.A. ..around the world," to guard such investments as in Cuba, Guatemala and in General Dynamics.¹¹³ Paul Raigorodsky had fought against the Bolsheviks and was a representative to N.A.T.O. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Tolstoy Foundation he was involved in an organization which:

"takes care of Russian refugees throughout the world wherever they may be. The process them which means they know all about them before they come into here.

Anybody who comes to the Tolstoy Foundation, you know right off the bat has been checked, rechecked and double checked. There is no question about them. That is the number one sign of approval.



In fact the U.S. Government recognizes that and has ...been giving the Tolstoy Foundation as much as \$400,000 a year."114

No more eloquent statement can be found to establish that the extreme right-wing, intelligence connected emigre community which comprised the milieu in Dallas of Lee Harvey Oswald had indeed "checked and double-checked" the bonafides of this man. He was no marxist, no defector but one of their own.

George de Mohrenschildt who was his benefactor was from a distinguished aristocratic European background and had a long record as an intelligence figure. His brother-in-law was with C.I.A. His other brother-in-law worked for Howard Hughes. His son-in-law was the son of the vice-president of Lockheed Aircraft and a prominent supporter of Goldwater. His brother was an examiner for the Bureau of Censorship and a director of the Tolstoy Foundation. De Mohrenschildt had worked for French Intelligence during World War II and had applied to O.S.S. During the 1940's he was to be used as a witness against an "enemy alien" and on his way to Mexico during 1943 was arrested by the F.B.I. in Arkansas. He had oil associations with the Rockefellers and worked with the nephew of Douglas MacArthur before a close associate, Baron Maydell, an Abwehr agent, caused him some trouble. He obtained security clearance nonetheless and worked for A.I.D. When Albert Jenner asked him if he were a spy, de Mohrenschildt turned the question aside.

One of his affiliations was with Jean De Menil and Schlimmberger Company. Raigorodsky was to describe this company as

"a world-wide organization that deals in every country in the world - you know what I'm trying to say..."



Schlumberger munitions which were supplied to the fascist generals opposing De Gaulle were to feature in the affairs of the anti-Castro Cubans. David Ferrie, Gordon Novel and Carols Bringuier were to be involved in a burglary with the stolen munitions finding their way to the office of Guy Banister.¹¹⁵ De Mohrenschildt was on close terms with oil magnate and right-wing ideologue H.L. Hunt, the Murchisons of Texas and shipping magnate William Grace Brown. He was a friend of the Shah of Iran - exalted company for a deranged marxist called Lee Harvey Oswald.

When Oswald moved to New Orleans he found a job with a seemingly innocuous company called Reilly Coffee Company.¹¹⁶ The company proved less than innocent. The identical pattern of Dallas emerged in New Orleans. Virtually all the co-workers of Lee Harvey Oswald at the Reilly Coffee Company were hired by defense and military contractors in the proximity of New Orleans shortly after the association with Oswald. Oswald left the company on July 19, 1963 just before he began the one man Fair Play For Cuba Committee and handed out its leaflets on street corners. The man who hired him at Reilly was Alfred Claude. In late July Claude began work for Chrysler Aerospace in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Oswald's immediate superior, Emmett Barbee followed suit within a few days. and Oswald's co-worker, John D. Branyon also took up work at Chrysler Aerospace at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The process was eloquently summarized by Jim Garrison:

"Either Reilly Coffee Company ..was engaged in a diabolically mysterious penetration of our aerospace program or someone was giving special attention to men at Reilly who had rubbed shoulders, however slightly, with Oswald. In intelligence terminology, the Reilly Coffee Company was being 'sanitized' with regard to witnesses who had contact



with Oswald."116

The supposed headquarters of Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee, as listed on his leaflets, were at 544 Camp Street in New Orleans. In it was Guy Banister posing as a private detective. Apart from having been in charge of the Chicago office of the F.B.I. he operated various groups from his rooms. The Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean was one. Another was the Friends of Democratic Cuba which purchased arms and supplies for the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. For as the New Orleans States-Item recorded:

"Banister ..is believed to have worked in cooperation with U.S. military intelligence here...(with) close ties with both the C.I.A. and the office of Naval Intelligence"117

Ex-F.B.I. agent William Turner learned from an informant that

"A Minuteman aide who had access to their headquarters' files - about an allied group in New Orleans known as the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean (which had been used by the C.I.A. in engineering the 1954 overthrow of the leftist Arbenz regime in Guatemala. The defector said the names of both Banister and Ward appeared in the secret Minuteman files as members of the Minutemen and as operatives of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean."118

Thus the bridge from E. Howard Hunt to Banister and Oswald becomes sturdy. Sam Newman, the building's owner affirmed that

"Banister was well acquainted with this organization (Cuban Revolutionary Council)."119

Sergio Arcacha Smith had been a principal figure in Hunt's Bay of Pigs plans and "was training men here to participate in an invasion of Cuba."120 The Dallas Morning News identified Arcacha as "chief of Cuban revolutionary activities in the New Orleans area before the Bay of Pigs invasion...Ferrie was involved in the same work."

Thus when a dramatic burglary occurred involving Arcacha



Smith, David Ferrie, his roommate Layton Martens and Gordon Novel, an open C.I.A. operative, much became clear. The arms bunker in Houma, Louisiana, leased by the Schlumberger Wells Services Company of Houston was looted.

"A man whose word is reliable saw fifty to one hundred crates of ammunition in Banister's store-room, all labeled "Schlumberger'". 122

Banister's associations included Robert Maheu who admitted to organizing a C.I.A.-Mafia attempt on the life of Castro. His Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean was used to invade Guatemala in the C.I.A. invasion of 1954. His offices in the Balter building in New Orleans at the time coincided with E. Howard Hunt's use of that building. Here also was the Democratic Revolutionary Front of which Hunt was liaison for C.I.A. Banister incorporated the Citizens for a Free Cuba in early 1961 and was a director of Friends for a Democratic Cuba which sought arms for Bay of Pigs. 123

It is instructive that those who gathered in his office used post office boxes near his building. Oswald's post office box was there, as was David Ferrie's. Oswald's post office box in Dallas, number 2915, was a few feet from that of Jack Ruby.

And at the time of Bay of Pigs, on January 21, 1961, two men appeared on behalf of Banister's Friends of Democratic Cuba at the Bolton Ford Company at 1483 Claiborne Avenue. 124 They sought to purchase ten trucks at cost and one of these men identified himself as Lee Harvey Oswald. It was sixteen months before Oswald returned to the United States from the Soviet Union. The two men called the F.B.I. after Kennedy was shot (the two working at Bolton Ford). Thus Banister's organization was purchasing equipment in Oswald's name.



When Banister died in 1964 his wife found in his office stacks of Oswald's Hands Off Cuba leaflets. The card indexes found by Garrison after the F.B.I. had removed the files were no less informative. Banister the "private detective" had the following files indicated on cards:

"American Central Intelligence Agency; Ammunition and Arms; Anti-Soviet Underground; B-70 Manned Bomber Force; Civil Rights Program of J.F.K; Dismantling of Ballistic Missile Systems; Dismantling of Defense, U.S.; Fair Play for Cuba Committee; International Trade Mart, Italy; U.S. Bases Dismantled; Latin America; Missile Bases Dismantled, Turkey and Italy."125



It should be recalled that the files in Banister's office, among many things, point to the International Trade Mart in Italy. Centro Commerciale Mondiale and its funding partner, Perminex, were identified as C.I.A. conduits in Europe. One of its prominent members was Clay Shaw and its exposure in the Italian evening paper, Rome's Paese Sera, led to his return to New Orleans.

It was disclosed that the President of Centro Mondiale Commerciale, Ferenc Nagy "maintains close ties with the C.I.A. which link him with the Miami Cuban Colony."126 Fascists and extreme right wing personae were involved in this organization and it was established that

"..the Centro was a creature of the C.I.A. set up as a cover for the transfer of C.I.A. funds in Italy for illegal political-espionage activities. It still remains to clear up the presence on the administrative board of the CMC of Clay Shaw and ex-Major Bloomfield."127

Shaw returned to the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. The President, Ferenc Nagy, who supported the military right-wing OAS, kept close ties with the C.I.A. and went to live - in Dallas.128 He had financed Jacques Soustelles, the French fascist, who had also been supplied from New Orleans and elsewhere by Schlumberger Munitions.

E. Howard Hunt tells us in Give Us This Day that he had urged the overthrow of the Arbenz government by the C.I.A. for over a year. It was his crony Tommy "the cork" Corcoran who lobbied on behalf of United Fruit for the go-ahead. United Fruit is owned by the Rockefellers. Hunt was summoned to the offices of Tracy Barnes, a relative of the Rockefellers. Barnes informed Hunt that the National Security Council and Richard Nixon gave the order to proceed and Hunt began to train troops in Honduras. The role of Hunt is a constant in these events. It is imperative to bring Hunt into an arena where, under oath, he should be examined as to his testimony which conflicts with Frank Sturgis, which bears upon his knowing Shaw, Ferrie, Ruby, Oswald and Banister among many others.

Richard Helms was chief of clandestine services of C.I.A. when Hunt was Director of Domestic Operations and Chief of Covert Activity. These appointments followed Bay of Pigs. Victor Marchetti, fourteen years an officer of the C.I.A., has stated that he was present when Richard Helms and Deputy-Director of C.I.A. Admiral Rufus Taylor acknowledged that Shaw and Ferrie were their operatives - C.I.A. officers. Helms was concerned to prepare their defense in the Garrison trial. Helms was also in charge of C.I.A. when the Hunt-Liddy team obtained C.I.A. equipment for the Ellsberg psychiatrist and Watergate break-ins. Helms was head of clandestine services when Hunt was station chief of C.I.A. in Mexico City during September and October 1963 - the period when Oswald went to Mexico City.

It is imperative, therefore, that a thorough investigation of domestic activity of C.I.A. bring Victor Marchetti and Richard Helms to give evidence for Helms has denied domestic involvement. Helms



should be asked as well whether Shaw and Ferrie were C.I.A. personnel and who among those ~~for~~ whom evidence of such affiliation exists was in fact with C.I.A. - Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, Gordon Novel etc.

James Angleton, head of counter-intelligence for O.S.S. and C.I.A. for thirty-one years declared on December 25, 1974:

"There were many rooms in the mansion...
I wasn't privy to who struck John."129

Mr. Angleton should be asked who he believes struck John and if this blow was planned in another room of the C.I.A. mansion.

In the medical and psychiatric report of Dr. Werner Teuter on his patient in prison, Jack Ruby, Dr. Teuter reveals that Jack Ruby,

"Insists he knows who had President Kennedy killed. They want him (Ruby) to be insane so no one will believe his story. For him, the assassination was an act of overthrowing the Government."

Dr. Teuter says of Ruby:

"Practically all his statements were colored by marked fear. He considers himself the victim of a conspiracy and was 'framed' to kill Oswald so that Oswald could never say who made him kill President Kennedy."

Dr. Teuter can not conceive of such a situation and naively assumes that these beliefs of Ruby indicate madness. Ruby persists:

"It involves high government agencies and his attorneys whom he considers members of the plot. They wanted then and now to harm him seriously."

Dr. Teuter describes Ruby's account as follows:

"This framework is very complicated and must be guarded with the greatest secrecy. It involves the strip-teaser, his employee, who on the fatal morning of November 24, 1963 'made him go to Western Union to wire her money.' She had timed it just right so he had to shoot Oswald."

Ruby, Dr. Teuter tells us, "did not fail to warn me and instruct me that I would be followed the moment I would leave the jail and that my phone would be tapped henceforth. He closed the series of interviews



with the statement,

"I am doomed. I do not want to die, but I am not insane. I was framed to kill Oswald." 130

This is consonant with Ruby's pleas to Earl Warren, Gerald Ford and Leon Jaworski when interrogated by these men in the Dallas jail. Ruby insisted he would never see them again, not survive unless they took him to Washington where he could tell what had actually happened. They, no less than Dr. Teuter, chose to disbelieve and misrepresent Ruby.

In 1939, when Ruby was of the Teamster Scrap, Iron and Junk Handlers' Union in Chicago, the founder and secretary, an attorney named Leon Cook, was murdered. This murder, Robert Kennedy tells us was the means through which the mob moved in on the Teamsters:



"A slight man with thinning hair and an almost benign manner, Dorfman took over as head of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union in 1939 after its founder and secretary-treasurer was murdered. In 1957, the AFL-CIO kicked him out for corruption."

"He has tied some strange knots in the strings he pulls. According to our testimony, he was closely linked with such underworld figures as Tony Accardo, who became head of the Chicago syndicate after the death of Al Capone and with Abner (Longie) Zwillman - a top gangland leader in the United States. (Longie Zwillman committed suicide shortly after being subpoenaed by our Committee.) Red Dorfman is also considered a power in some political circles, both Democratic and Republican."

Thus the murder of Leon Cook in 1939 when Jack Ruby replaced him as Secretary proved the crucial event in the mob take-over of the Teamsters. Not only that but the figure who took over the Chicago Waste Handlers Union after this murder was Paul Dorfman. Robert Kennedy explains:

"By 1949, with the help of Brennan and others, Jimmy Hoffa had consolidated his position in the Michigan Teamsters; but outside his home state he was still

largely unknown. For him the key to the entire Midwest was Chicago. He needed a powerful ally there and he found his man in Paul Dorfman. Dorfman.. was a big operator."131

An F.B.I. report dated December 2, 1963, sheds light on the connections between the murders of John and Robert Kennedy. A mob official of the Union Gastronomica in Puerto Rico, Leopoldo Ramos Ducos, had been installed by Jimmy Hoffa after its headquarters had been blown up by five Molotov cocktails on February 1, 1962.¹³²

The F.B.I. report quotes Ducos as relaying information told a woman by Miguel Cruz on November 26, 1963:

"We killed Kennedy and the next will be Ramos Ducos."

Ramos Ducos, the F.B.I. report states was an organizer of local 901 of the Teamsters Union from 1960 until March 1962. During this time he heard Frank Chavez mention the name of one Jack Ruby as someone connected to the Teamsters Union. Chavez was Secretary-General of the Local. Sometime in September 1961, Frank Chavez told Ramos Ducos That Chavez had an appointment to meet Richard Kavner, International Vice-President of Teamsters Union and Jack Ruby. The meeting was to be in San Juan.

In Walter Sheridan's book, The Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa¹³³ we learn that Chavez had travelled to New York in 1964 during the Senate race. His real purpose was to kill Robert Kennedy (emphasis added) and the F.B.I. so advised the Department of Justice. Chavez was subsequently killed by one of his bodyguards. Later Dorfman is quoted as controlling the trial of Hoffa and ^{stating} that there were contracts out on Partin, the government witness.

Miguel Cruz, who declared "We killed (John) Kennedy was arrested with Carlos Bringuier of the CRC and the DRE together with

Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.¹³⁴ This was the false fracas in which Bringuier and Cruz assaulted Oswald for handing out Fair Play For Cuba leaflets, the arrest intended to provide the cover story of Oswald as marxist. But here we have a direct link between the two Kennedy murders. Cruz and Bringuier were active members of the anti-Castro organizations operated by C.I.A. in the building in which Hunt's Cuban Revolutionary Council and Oswald's Fair Play For Cuba front were installed. E. Howard Hunt should be asked about Miguel Cruz.



FOOTNOTES

1. Atlantic Monthly, July 1973, page 39
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Give Us This Day by E. Howard Hunt, Popular Library, 1973, page 38
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Parade Magazine, April 12, 1964, p.4.
9. True Magazine, August, 1974.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Give Us This Day (hereafter Day) page 39.
13. Day, pages 194-195
14. Undercover by E. Howard Hunt, Berkley-Putnam, 1974, page 131.
15. Day, page 40
16. Ibid.
17. True Magazine, August, 1974
18. Day, page 26
19. Day, page ~~26~~ 22
20. Day, page 26
21. Day, page 63
22. Day, page 202
23. Day, pages 182-184.
24. Day, page 188
25. Ibid.
26. Day, page 189



27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. Warren Commission Hearings, volume 22 p. 826
30. New York Times, March 8, 1975
31. New York Post, February 6, 1975
32. True, August 1974
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid. page 28.
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid. page 74.
37. Bimini Run by E. Howard Hunt, New York, 1949.
38. True, August 1974, page 76
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid. page 75.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid. page 74.
45. Zodiac News Service, May 17, 1974.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid.
48. Ibid.
49. Ibid.
50. Parade, April 17, 1964, page 4.
51. Ibid.; C.D. 1020.29.
52. Counter-Revolutionary Agent by Hans Tanner, G.T. Foulis, 1962, p. 127



53. Ibid.
54. Ibid.
55. True, August 1974
56. Parade, June, 12, 1960.
57. Ibid.
58. Ramparts, November 1973, page 7.
59. True, August, 1974
60. Warren Report, page 370.
61. Warren Commission Hearings, volume 5, page 201. (hereafter by number)
62. 23 H 166.
63. 23 H 163; C.D. 1193.249
64. 23 H 166
65. 5 H 181-212
66. C.D. 686
67. 22 H 358
68. F.B.I. report #105-3193, p. 1.
69. Ibid
70. Ibid..
71. Senate Narcotic Hearings, page 1002.
72. New York Times, February 1, 1970, p. 57
73. New York Times Magazine, June 3, 1973, p. 46.
74. Ramparts, November 1973.
75. 14 H 330-364.
76. 13 H 183.
77. 23 H 78.
78. 23 H 287.
79. C.D. 4529.



80. C.D. 1085.
81. 19 H 534
82. 26 H 839
83. 26 H 448
84. C.E. 918; 18 H 116
85. 23 H 796; 19 H 650
86. 1 H 142; 1 H 232; 1 H 191
87. 8 H 232; 8 H 298
88. 8 H 290
89. 1 H 301; 18 H 98
90. New York Times, December 5, 1963. Cited in Marina Oswald by Joachim Joesten, Peter Dawnay, p. 39 (1967)
91. 26 H 715; 23 H 796
92. 19 H 658
93. R 327.
94. 5 H 301; 18 H 98
95. Operation Overflight by Francis Gary Powers, N.Y., 1970 Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1970 - p. 357.
96. C.E. 946; 18 H 162; CE 2676; 26 H 32
97. 5 H 262
98. CE 941; 18 H 155 & 332; 5 H 300-304.
99. CE 2686; 26 H 45
100. CE 2683; 26 H 42
101. CE 1070; 22 H 21
102. CE 952; 18 H 324
103. R 713
104. Free China and Asia (Taipeh) August 1959
105. Wer Ist Wer (1955)



106. 5 H 13
107. 8 H 454; 9 H 6-11; 8 H 358; 9 H 3,5.
108. 24 H 659; 11 H 356; 22 H 831.
109. C.D. 205 646; C.D. 246 22; 26 H 738.
110. A Heritage of Stone by Jim Garrison, Putnam, N.Y., 1970, p. 111
111. Undercover by E. Howard Hunt, Berkley-Putnam, N.Y., 1974, p. 115
112. Oswald in New Orleans by Harold Weisberg, Canyon Books, 1967, p.351
113. Ibid.
114. The Kennedy Conspiracy by Paris Flammonde, Meredith, N.Y. 1969, pages 215-221.
112. NOTE MISTAKE IN NUMERATION OF FOOTNOTES
9 H 106
113. Stephen Birmingham Our Crowd, N.Y., Harper & Row, 1967
114. 9 H 5
115. Kennedy Conspiracy, p. 118
116. A Heritage of Stone, pp. 149-150.
117. New Orleans States-Item, May 5, 1967
118. Cited in Kennedy Conspiracy, p116.
119. 22 H 826
120. New Orleans States-Item, April 4, 1967
121. Ibid.
122. Ibid. as quoted in Kennedy Conspiracy, p. 119.
123. A Heritage Of Stone, pp 110-111.
124. Ibid.
125. Ibid. p. 113
126. Le Devoir, March 16, 1967.
127. Paese Sera, March 14, 1967
128. Kennedy Conspiracy
129. New York Times, December 25, 1974.
130. Psychiatric Report, Dr. Werner Teuter.
131. The Enemy Within by Robert Kennedy, 1960, p. 84.
132. Green Felt Jungle, Reid & Demaris, p. 87
133. Walter Sheridan, Fall & Rise Jimmy Hoffa, p. 356.



Schoenman 3
3/27/75
RE

MEDICAL AUTOPSY OF KENNEDY



All of the primary data concerning the death of Robert Kennedy is in conflict with the official view that Robert Kennedy was shot by one man. The medical autopsy was carried out by Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Coroner of Los Angeles County. His findings were unanimously confirmed by the Coroners Grand Jury. Dr. Noguchi found that Robert Kennedy was struck by three bullets, all of them in the rear portion of his body. One bullet struck him in the lower back and the other under the right armpit, the final shot penetrated the base of the skull entering the cerebellum. This last shot was fired according to Dr. Noguchi from approximately 3/4 of an inch from his head. Both the position and the trajectory are irreconcilable with the location and physical position of the convicted lone assassin Sirhan Sirhan.

In addition, the rifling marks on the cartridges of the Ivor-Johnson 22 caliber bullets are not the same. Certain cartridges display double cannellures or indentations. Whereas, others of the bullets fired left cartridges with one cannellure marking. Ballistic authorities are clear that a distinctive rifling markings indicate that more than one weapon was used. Where there is variation in the rifling on the cartridge shelves there must be at least two weapons involved.

It should be noted that the only person whose physical position relative to that of Robert Kennedy which can be reconciled with the trajectory of the fatal shot was the security guard assigned to his nominal protection. This man had previously worked at Boeing Aircraft as a security officer. There is a film interview conducted by Theodore Charach with him in which he stated that:

"When you are dealing with nigger lovers like Robert Kennedy ^{you} ~~and~~ take them out in one way or another."



This individual is named Thane Cesar and it develops that he was armed that day with an Iver-Johnson 22 Caliber pistol, the same make and type of weapon used by Sirhan Sirhan. It is admitted that he fired his weapon on that day. Thane Cesar maintains that he sold his gun to a pawn shop in Arkansas but there are no records of that sale. It should be noted that the Federal authorities no less than the State and local authorities have chosen not to detain Mr. Cesar. We believe that the official autopsy of Robert Kennedy and the ballistics evidence constitute prima facie evidence not only of a conspiracy to execute him, but of a deliberate coverup on the part of responsible authorities of the true circumstances of his death.

It should be borne in mind that as a leading Presidential candidate in the National election of 1968, Senator Kennedy was entitled to the full time protection of the Secret Service and as such the Federal authorities under statute had a direct responsibility for his safe keeping. The timing of this murder raises very grave questions about the motivation for it as Senator Kennedy had on that very day won the primary in the most populous state of the union which victory was assumed to grant him the nomination of his party for the Presidency of the United States. Nor did this execution take place in isolation from other like events. The murder of his brother, President John F. Kennedy, brought special significance to the potential election of Senator Kennedy to the same office. Not long before his death, President Kennedy had stated that he intended "to break the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it into the winds". He had designated then -- Attorney General Robert Kennedy as a potential director of the CIA. We shall find that there are distinct overlapping circumstances of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and that these circumstances point to the involvement of the intelligence agencies of the U.S.



copyright

Schoenman 4
3/27/75
PD

Report to the Rockefeller Commission

by

Ralph Schoenman

March 26, 1975





Shortly before his death, former President Lyndon Johnson "expressed his belief that the assassination in Dallas had been part of a conspiracy."¹ Reversing his earlier acceptance of the Warren Commission finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the "lone assassin", Johnson related his belief that a conspiracy took the life of John F. Kennedy to the fact that,

"We had been operating a damned Murder Incorporated in the Caribbean."²

Well before the recent and many disclosures regarding the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in assassinations, the former President of the United States acknowledged that a year before the murder of Kennedy, a C.I.A. assassination team had been discovered and apprehended in Havana. The murder of John Kennedy, Johnson believed, was related to these events.³

Thus, the many independent scholars, attorneys, university professors and researchers who had investigated the role of the Central Intelligence Agency in both foreign assassinations and the murder of President Kennedy were joined in their apprehensions by John Kennedy's successor. That President Johnson had called into being the Warren Commission and came to dissent from its findings because of the "damned Murder Incorporated" which "we had been operating" should in itself be sufficient to alarm every fair and open minded citizen as to the operation of official power and the future of this nation.



Who were some of the members of this Murder Incorporated to which Lyndon Johnson referred? In his auto-biographical account of the events preceding and including the C.I.A.'s organized invasion of Cuba at Bay of Pigs, E. Howard Hunt discusses his plans to "assassinate Castro before (emphasis in original) or coincident with the invasion."⁴

"My arguments," Hunt continues, "were based on my belief that without Castro to inspire them the Rebel Army and militia would collapse in leaderless confusion."⁵ Hunt avows that Assistant Deputy Director of Plans for C.I.A., Tracy C. Barnes and Deputy Director of Plans as well as Chief of Clandestine Services for C.I.A., Richard M. Bissell "pondered the recommendations and said (they) would weigh in the final plans."⁶

We know now that this was but one of several such attempts by the C.I.A. on the life of Fidel Castro and, notably, that this attempt entailed intimate liaison between syndicate mobster Johnny Rosselli on behalf of organized crime and the Central Intelligence Agency.⁷ It becomes clear that Murder Incorporated was not, for Johnson, a figure of speech but a description of sustained activity, a program of killing in which organized crime and the intelligence agencies of the United States government found common cause.

This particular assassination attempt was delineated in full detail by a former intelligence agent of the U.S. government, Andrew St. George. Writing in Parade magazine, St. George goes on to disclose that the particular assassination effort he recounts was one of a series (emphasis added).⁸ Of particular interest is the description by St. George of a co-conspirator of Frank Sturgis who played an on-going and prominent role in these attempts.⁹



These two individuals, E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis, have figured prominently in recent events. Arrested at Watergate, they were united by a common association, as were their co-conspirators in the Watergate operation - Bernard Barker, Eugenio Martinez and Virgilio Gonzalez. That shared bond was the Central Intelligence Agency. All had served it in Bay of Pigs.⁹ All were part of the team assembled then as at Watergate by E. Howard Hunt.¹⁰ It was not a random selection for we shall find that all of the Watergate arrestees had performed in clandestine activity for the C.I.A. including, on the part of some, attempted and completed assassination.¹¹

There are many common threads which unite the figures of Watergate and the anti-Castro military activity prepared by C.I.A. Richard Nixon as Vice-President was case officer of the National Security Council regarding the action plan to invade Cuba.¹² In charge of the military planning was Major General Charles P. Cabell, Deputy-Director of C.I.A.¹³ It is instructive to note that at the time of the motorcade which took President Kennedy to Dealey Plaza in Dallas, the Mayor of Dallas was Earl Cabell, brother of the Deputy-Director. Major General Cabell pleaded with John Kennedy for air-cover and back-up troop support at Bay of Pigs which was denied. He was removed from his position by Kennedy in the aftermath of Bay of Pigs.¹⁴ As it happens, the father of Earl and Charles Cabell was Mayor and sheriff of Dallas before them and their grandfather had been sheriff of Dallas. The ties which bind C.I.A. to Watergate, Bay of Pigs and the circumstances of the assassination of John F. Kennedy are many and precise.

E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis

Responsible to Major-General Cabell for planning in relation to Bay of Pigs and other actions pertaining to the C.I.A. efforts to overthrow Fidel Castro was E. Howard Hunt. Vice-President Nixon was, in Hunt's words "the project chief" who "wanted nothing to go wrong."¹⁵ Hunt co-ordinated with Tracy Barnes and Richard Bissell, respectively assistant-director and director of plans.¹⁶ It is also important to note that ^{Hunt} followed the practice of keeping his team together for many operations. The same people who worked with him in Bay of Pigs were to be found twelve years later at Watergate¹⁷ and in 1954, seven years earlier C.I.A. had assigned Hunt a similar project.¹⁸ E. Howard Hunt organized the overthrow of the Arbenz regime in Guatemala for the Central Intelligence Agency.¹⁹ He used in that operation the same propaganda chief (Knight)²⁰, finance officer²¹ and commandoes²² as he did in Bay of Pigs.

One of the most important responsibilities assumed by Hunt in this period was the C.I.A. progenitor and man in charge of a body named the Cuban Revolutionary Council.²³ This was the body designated by C.I.A. to be the intended shadow government which would take power in Havana after the successful invasion and assassination of Fidel Castro.²⁴

"In retrospect, the appointment of a press spokesman for the CRC was the final act of the invasion prelude. An exile Army, Navy and Air Force had been recruited and trained. A political front had been organized...On April 3, Schlesinger's Cuban White Paper was issued under State Department imprimatur. Everything seemed ready.²⁵



But, Hunt tells us, there was a villain to the piece, one whose perfidy bordered on treason:

"(Everything was) So ready, with success so inevitable, that when President Kennedy on April 12 declared the United States would never invade Cuba my project colleagues and I did not take him seriously. The statement was, we thought, a superb effort in misdirection.²⁶

Hunt proceeds to describe a figure with whom he worked closely and to whom he ascribes the critical and enraging question of the Cuban invasion:

"A project officer, a tall ex-Marine, stopped by my office to say goodbye before being flown to fleet headquarters at Norfolk, and thence to the carrier Boxer, flagship of a naval task force that had been assembled in Puerto Rican waters.

His job was to act as liaison between the task force commander, C.I.A. Headquarters, and the Brigade. The task force, in addition to the Boxer, comprised Marine landing forces and logistic train. If the armada was not charged with ensuring victory, why else had it been assembled?"²⁷ (emphasis added)

"Even now, years later," Hunt concludes his account written in 1973, "the tragic question remains unanswered."²⁸

The Cuban Revolutionary Council of E. Howard Hunt was located in a building in New Orleans which was to become dramatically important. Its offices were at 544 Camp Street, the very address used by Lee Harvey Oswald for his dummy Fair Play For Cuba Committee, which Committee had consisted of himself alone.²⁹ But before embarking upon the inquiry into the real role and identity of Lee Harvey Oswald, we must explore Hunt's project officer, the "tall ex-Marine" who had the major responsibility in Bay of Pigs of liaison with "task force commander, C.I.A. Headquarters and the Brigade."

In his testimony before the Rockefeller Commission E. Howard Hunt "denied" that "he knew Mr. Sturgis" either "at the time of



the assassination (of John F. Kennedy)" or until 1972.³⁰ Earlier, Mr. Hunt had stated:

"I did not meet Frank Sturgis until 1972, nine years after we were allegedly together in Dallas."³¹

Frank Sturgis declined to deny his presence in Dallas but was most emphatic in his refutation of the statements of E. Howard Hunt regarding the time of their association.

Frank Sturgis is a tall ex-Marine who played a critical role in the Bay of Pigs operation for C.I.A. His close friend and collaborator was E. Howard Hunt.³² Last August Sturgis gave a detailed interview to an old comrade-in-arms, former intelligence officer Andrew St. George who had been with Sturgis during their joint activity in the July 26th Movement of Fidel Castro.³³ We learn that Frank Sturgis borrowed his name. He was born Frank Fiorini, a third generation Italian American from Philadelphia.³⁴ He was, in St. George's words, "World War II Marine, veteran gun-runner, revolutionary and intelligent agent."³⁵ Bearing in mind Hunt's emphatic denial under oath that he knew Sturgis prior to 1972 we must note the actual duration of this association:

- "E. Howard Hunt (was) an old Fiorini friend. It was in one of Hunt's cloak-and-dagger books, Bimini Run, that Frank found his cover name of Frank Sturgis."³⁶

Bimini Run was published in 1949! Its protagonist was a soldier of fortune, gambler and adventurer named "Hank Sturgis".³⁷

"Though Frank loathed Bernard Barker he liked Howard Hunt. Frank and Hunt understood each other...They had a deeper bond: both were - Hunt as executive, Frank as 'field man' - operators."³⁸



What sort of operators were these two men? St. George states:

"Operators are not necessarily nice, well-regarded people, even among their own kind. ...Operators are stress-seekers and risk-takers, born to gamble for life-and-death stakes."39

Sturgis then makes apparent who was the "ex-Marine" with whom Hunt worked so closely in the Bay of Pigs:

"The Bay of Pigs - hey, there was one sweet mess. I met Howard Hunt that year: he was the political officer of the exile brigade." (emphasis added)40

Describing their later work for Richard Nixon at Watergate, Sturgis informs us:

"Hey, listen, our bunch was a good team. Liddy...was a nut about guns and silencers and combat daggers and so on. And he was always talking about 'disposal' - about killing people. I told him once..I'd use my bare hands and a piece of wire."41

But Liddy, in Sturgis' estimate wasn't as cold a killer as his close friend:

"Liddy turned gray. Killing wasn't really in him, except in talk. Hunt was different: (emphasis added). he was a professional. He'd been a clandestine services officer all his life."42

Sturgis proceeds to elaborate:



"That's another thing everyone is snickering about - how Howard tried to assassinate Castro and Castro is still around bigger than ever. Alright, but hey, listen: Howard was in charge of a couple of other C.I.A. operations that involved 'disposal' and I can tell you, some of them worked." (emphasis added)43

We have here an open avowal of C.I.A. assassination programs which include both attempts and enactments, programs initiated within the United States and which, as such, entirely blur any distinction between "domestic" or "foreign" activity. The common factor is official murder. Investigative bodies into the area of C.I.A. domestic activity and C.I.A. organization of assassinations both at home and abroad must examine the evidence of Frank Fiorini



and confront E. Howard Hunt under oath.

The Watergate "team" of Hunt and Sturgis had broader mandates. "Another priority target: anything that had to do with Howard Hughes - correspondence, memos, anything."⁴⁴ To what extent was this concern with documents pertaining to Hughes related to C.I.A. assassination? Robert Maheu, the partner of Hughes was the man who, on behalf of C.I.A., co-ordinated with Las Vegas mobster Johnny Rosselli the attempt on the life of Fidel Castro.⁴⁵ In the course of the testimony given in the Los Angeles Federal Court during the \$17.5 million slander suit filed by Robert Maheu against former partner Howard Hughes, Maheu revealed under questioning by his attorneys that he had "been active in the C.I.A. in the early 1960's with Hughes's full knowledge and permission."⁴⁶ Maheu testified that he had been instructed "by the United States Government" to recruit Johnny Rosselli.⁴⁷ Rosselli testified that he worked with both Maheu and the C.I.A. in an attempt to kill Castro, becoming one of a number of hired assassins who set out for Cuba in a boat.⁴⁸ The boat was shot out from under them when they attempted to land on the Cuban coast during the early 1960's. Various Las Vegas gambling interests were involved, Rosselli detailed, with the C.I.A. and its operations, interests which had earlier controlled Havana's gambling casinos.⁴⁹

It is this assassination attempt which St. George related in his article of April 17, 1964⁵⁰ involving as well a close associate of Sturgis, Alexander Rorke. Rorke died in the attempt, his plane crashing in the Caribbean.⁵¹ Further such assassination attempts involving C.I.A. were spelled out by Rorke's attorney, Hans Tanner, particularly an action in July 1961.⁵² Not only did

this assassination attempt involve the mob who "financed (it), dis-
possessed hotel and gambling room owners who operated under Batista"⁵³
but they backed as well the International Anti-Communist Brigade of
Frank Sturgis.⁵⁴

CONCLUSIONS

We have seen that E. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis were
engaged in not one but a series of assassination attempts on Castro
and other figures. They carried out these assignments as officials
of the Central Intelligence Agency with the knowledge and approval
of the highest officers of that agency. They utilized United States
territory for these operations and made plans in Washington, New York,
Miami and New Orleans.

II

Frank Sturgis ^{earlier had} begun to run guns for a former President of
Cuba who had been close to the syndicate owners of gambling casinos,
a man named Prio Socarras.⁵⁵ He then proceeded to run guns to Fidel
Castro's July 26th Movement.⁵⁶ While involving himself with the
Castro movement, Fiorini (Sturgis) was reporting to the U.S.
authorities about "reds" in the movement,⁵⁷ as he informed Jack
Anderson, his close friend. When the July 26th movement assumed
power in 1959, Fidel Castro made Frank Sturgis the director of
gaming and gambling for the new regime.⁵⁸ The Havana and Miami
gambling casinos were the preserve of Meyer Lansky.

Sturgis had begun his involvement in Cuban affairs on
behalf of Prio Socarras who was closely associated with mob interests:

"In 1955 Frank began to run clandestine night
flights into Cuba for former President Carlos
Socarras, sometimes delivering ..agents, contactmen
(and) underground organizers...(and) tommy guns,
hand grenades, plastic explosives."⁵⁹



Jack Ruby followed a similar course. Notwithstanding the Warren Commission's finding that Ruby was not closely involved with organized crime,⁶⁰ Ruby declared his closest friend to be Louis McWillie, a man whom he "idolized".⁶¹ McWillie is described in 1959 police reports as a "gambler and murderer."⁶² He was an associate of Las Vegas mobster-gambler, Benny Binion⁶³ and in 1959, when Frank Sturgis was director of gaming and gambling, Binion managed the Tropicana Casino in Havana for the syndicate.⁶⁴ And McWillie worked both in Havana at The Capri and in Las Vegas at The Thunderbird, casinos which gave cuts to Lansky.

All of this assumes special importance with regard to the assassination of John Kennedy. For Jack Ruby described McWillie as his best friend whose face flashed through his mind as he killed Lee Harvey Oswald⁶⁵ and an F.B.I. report in the hands of the Warren Commission stated:



"As of May 1960, McWillie was pitboss at the Rivera Casino, Havana, Cuba. Report reflects that McWillie solidified his syndicate connections through his association in Havana Cuba with Santo Traficante, well-known syndicate member for Tampa (and with) Meyer and Jake Lansky."⁶⁶

Jack Ruby spent time in Havana with this same Louis McWillie and Ruby was quoted as stating in 1960 that:

"He had recently been to Cuba as he and some associates were trying to get some gambling concessions at a casino there."⁶⁷

In order to do this Ruby would have had to operate through the director of gaming and gambling, Frank Sturgis. We find, however, that the convergence of the activity and lives of Ruby and Sturgis in this period is even closer.

On December 1, 1963, but a week after the murder of John Kennedy and less than that after Ruby shot Oswald, an F.B.I. report was filed in Atlanta, Georgia by Daniel D. Doyle:

"(Informant) AT T-2 advised on November 29, 1963 that he formerly owned interest in a club in Miami, Florida. ...in the early 1950's Jack Ruby held interest in the Colonial Inn, a nightclub and gambling house in Hollandale, Florida. Jack Ruby, known then as Rubenstein, was active in arranging illegal flights of weapons from Miami to the Castro organization in Cuba. ..Ruby was ..part owner of two planes used for these purposes."68

Thus not only did Jack Ruby engage in business activity with gambling houses in Havana under the jurisdiction of Frank Sturgis, but he was gun running to Fidel Castro from Miami at the very time that Sturgis was engaged in the precise same activity. The parallel does not stop there:

"Ruby subsequently left Miami and purchased a substantial share in a Havana gaming house in which one Collis Prio (phonetic) was principal owner. (Informant) stated that Collis Prio was within favor of former Cuban leader Batista, but was instrumental in financing and managing accumulation of arms by pro-Castro forces."69

Carlos Prio Socarras is the figure phonetically described in this document. Thus Sturgis and Ruby worked both for Socarras and changed to the task of gun-running for Castro even as they followed each other into business activity with the precise gambling interests who had backed Socarras and Batista while he was a good risk.

Moreover, in Ruby's case as in that of Sturgis, these activities were carried out with the foreknowledge, approval and complicity of official United States authorities:

"Leslie Lewis, formerly Chief of Police, Hialeah Florida, and now possibly a pistol instructor in Dade County, Florida, Sheriff's office, possessed detailed knowledge of persons involved in flight of weapons to Cuba and had specific knowledge of Ruby's participation."70

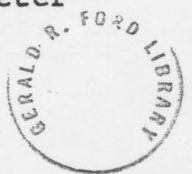
The owner of the Havana Tropicana where McWillie and Ruby met and where McWillie, his closest friend, was a manager, was Norman Rothman. Rothman was also a gun-runner to Castro when Sturgis and Ruby were engaged in the same activity. He was to be indicted with mafioso Samuel Mannamo who was also gun-running and involved in casino operations under Sturgis. His co-indictee was Giuseppe Cotroni. Cotroni was described in the Senate Narcotics Hearings as "head of the largest and most notorious narcotics syndicate on the North American continent."⁷¹

Moving ahead one decade we find that "the Cuban Mafia in narcotics" was "for the most part ..underworld members employed and trained in pre-Castro Cuba by the American Mafia which then controlled gambling in Havana".⁷² We shall also find that the very Cubans recruited with Americans by the C.I.A. are, as Peter Dale Scott has shown,

"involved in everything from narcotics to extortion, rackets and bombings"⁷³

Bearing in mind the continuity maintained by Hunt and Sturgis in their common operations, it is of considerable significance that Hunt, Gordon Liddy and John Caulfield were concerned with "narcotics intelligence" for the Treasury Department in 1972 even as Egil Krogh was Director of Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.⁷⁴

When Sturgis and Ruby were obliged to leave Cuba each became active in a new pattern of Cuban operations. During one of the important meetings with a U.S. colonel to coordinate gun-running to anti-Castro Cubans, the man who provided the money in this intelligence operation was Jack Ruby.⁷⁵ Thus we find that the Dallas Special Services Bureau of the police department:



"regarded Jack Ruby as a source of information in connection with his investigative activities"76

Ruby was a police agent and informer. Special Services Bureau Vice-Chief Gilmore was not only Ruby's "close friend"77 who visited his club "every night"78. Ruby, in short, was not only the "bag-man" in C.I.A. gun-running for the anti-Castro Cubans. He was "the payoff man for the Dallas Police Department."79

We shall find later that Ruby's involvement with the syndicate and the authorities goes back to 1939. Frank Sturgis' C.I.A. career continued forward, parallel to that of Ruby. He became a principal figure in the anti-Castro organization, Alpha 66 which met at 3126 Hollandale in Dallas.⁸⁰ We find that Lee Harvey Oswald was frequenting meetings of anti-Castro Cubans at 3128 Harlendale⁸¹ which suggests strongly an identity of address.

This organization, Alpha 66, was involved in other attempts to kill Castro. In 1962 Sylvia Odio, who would later be visited by three men, including one identified as "Leon Oswald" had parents involved in such an attempt.⁸² A secret service report of November 21, 1963 states, but one day before John Kennedy's death:

"The 30th November (according to a Cuban) will take care of Kennedy."⁸³

Thus the organizations involved in C.I.A. attempts on the life of Kennedy, anti-Castro Cuban emigre groups in which Sturgis was involved, are connected both to Lee Harvey Oswald and to reports about plans to kill John Kennedy.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The official fiction is that Lee Harvey Oswald was a loner, a marxist, a defector and a single-handed assassin of President Kennedy. An examination of the life of Oswald reveals that his constant associations and involvement were, on the contrary, with military intelligence,



and C.I.A. When in the Marines he was stationed with security clearance at Atsugi, the base in Japan at which the top-secret U-2 planes were stationed. He "served with Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan."⁸⁴ He was trained at El Toro in foreign languages, particularly Russian, and subscribed to Soviet papers without difficulty.⁸⁵ Marguerite Oswald cited proof of her son's role as an intelligence agent - "doing special work" as "an agent of the government"⁸⁶ Thus with a security clearance at one of the most sensitive bases in the United States Oswald continued to be regarded as an out of the ordinary member of the military. When trained at Santa Ana he maintained "security clearance"⁸⁷ One of his assignments was "training enlisted men and officers for later assignment overseas."⁸⁸

His release from the service for "hardship" grounds, nominally to support his mother, was a cover. His mother did not need such support and Oswald proceeded to obtain an immediate passport and to go to Helsinki, nominally to study at the University of Turku.⁸⁹ Upon defecting to the Soviet Union, claiming to renounce his citizenship and to give information to the Soviet Union on sensitive military data, Lieutenant John E. Donovan, his immediate supervisor and superior in the Marine Corps at Marine Air Control Squadron 9 stated that Oswald's defection:

"..compromised all our secret radio frequencies, call signs and authentication codes. ..He knew the location of every unit on the West Coast and the radar capability of every installation. We had to spend several thousand man-hours changing everything and verifying the destruction of codes."⁹⁰



Thus Oswald had been at the U-2 base in Atsugi from which covert commando operations in the Far East were prepared.⁹¹ He was in Taiwan during the Quemoy-Matsu crisis.⁹² Yet the Warren Report stated "There was absolutely no type of informant or undercover relationship between an agency of the U.S. government and Lee Harvey Oswald." ⁹³

We find, however, that when Oswald chose to return to the United States, the fact that he had sought Soviet citizenship and professed to have handed over sensitive military information to the Soviet Union⁹⁴ did not deter the U.S. embassy from accepting his citizenship, facilitating his swift return and even, through the State Department, paying the fare for Oswald, his wife and child.

Perhaps this is why Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot, believed Oswald's access to U2 secrets accounted for the downing of his plane in the Soviet Union.⁹⁵

Shortly before his "defection", Oswald had gone to Helsinki but not on a commercial flight.⁹⁶ He was out of the military but apparently using its facilities en route to his defection.

It should be noted that the man with whom he was in contact at the U.S. embassy in Moscow was U.S. Consul Richard E. Snyder who was a former State Department intelligence officer.⁹⁷ Contrary to Mr. Snyder, his assistant, Mr. McVickar was prepared to state Oswald's role:

"(Oswald) was following a pattern of behavior in which he had been tutored by person or persons unknown...that he had been in contact with others before or during his Marine corps tour who had guided him and encouraged him in his actions." ⁹⁸



Oswald's seeming defection was watched by the Director of Naval Intelligence⁹⁹ as well as CINCPAC, CIA, FBI and "CAS - the CIA agency in Japan governing the U-2 program.¹⁰⁰ When the counter-intelligence section of the C.I.A. as well as the F.B.I. were asked for information about Oswald by Immigration, the immigration officials were referred to security files of the Department of State.¹⁰¹

Nonetheless, Oswald was neither arrested nor subject to official interrogation upon his return from a supposed defection in which he provided military information to the Russian military itself. When, in June, 1963 he sought a passport he obtained it in one day.¹⁰²

And on their arrival back from the Soviet Union, the Oswald's were met by Spas T. Raikin, supposedly of the Travelers Aid Society "who helped them through customs."¹⁰³

Raikin in fact was an official of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Nations, Inc., its secretary-general and he was in touch with the Central Committee of the Kuomintang in Taiwan.¹⁰⁴ This extreme right-wing group was part of the World Anti-Communist Congress for Freedom and Liberation together with such as the former officer of the Abwehr in Riga and Lisbon from 1939 to 1945.¹⁰⁵

The supposed Communist, Lee Harvey Oswald, who would pretend to be spokesman for a Fair Play for Cuba Committee was met by a man of the extreme neo-Nazi right with intelligence affiliations. But what was to prove important was that the World Anti-Communist League of Raikin had contact with Carlos Bringuier of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. The CRC was the organization of the C.I.A. and E. Howard Hunt located at 544 Camp Street in New Orleans, the headquarters to be of Oswald's dummy Fair Play for Cuba Committee.¹⁰⁶ Raikin, thus was related to intelligence operations of Hunt and



of the C.I.A.'s supported Student Revolutionary Directorate (DRE) with whom Oswald was to have consistent contact. Oswald in Dallas was to have consistent contact as well with the right-wing emigre Russian community with oil, intelligence and military industry connections. George Bouhe was of Texas Instruments. Max Clark was security director of Convair and with General Dynamics, Paul Raigorodsky was director of the Tolstoy Foundation performing confidential missions for the U.S. government in Europe. ¹⁰⁷

From George de Mohrenschildt to the Michael and Ruth Paines (who arranged the job in the Book Depository) the intelligence community and the extreme right among Russian emigre were the sole companions and social contacts of the supposed marxist defector who would defend Castro's Cuba.

It is possible to multiply these affiliations by 100 and yet not exhaust them. Once Oswald is in New Orleans he is in the constant company of the anti-Castro Cubans organized by Hunt and Sturgis. Four members of the Cuban Revolutionary Council had meetings with Oswald: Carlos Bringuier, Ernesto Rodriguez, Orest Pena and Ronald Caire, the registered agent of the C.R.C. ¹⁰⁸ In Dallas too Oswald had visited the DRE of Bringuier when General Walker was present. ¹⁰⁹

The former director of the F.B.I. in Chicago, Guy Banister, had his office in the same building as the Cuban Revolutionary Council. While Oswald was yet in the Soviet Union he had formed the Friends of Democratic Cuba, using Oswald's name. ¹¹⁰



Reviewing therefore Oswald's associations upon his return from the Soviet Union we find that the emigre groups which surrounded him had constant affiliation. Igor Voshinin was a member of a Russian anti-communist organization as well as the Greek Orthodox Church which assisted Marina Oswald in Dallas. George Bouhe was also a founder of the Greek Orthodox Church when he worked for Texas Instruments, a major defense contractor. When he was an official for the American Relief Commission he worked for Lewis W. MacNaughton and Chase Manhattan Bank. Max Clark with whom Oswald would dine and socialize was the director of security for Convair, one of the most sensitive of defense contractors. Clark's wife's former husband had been pro-Nazi. Paul Dimitrick worked for Texas Instruments as well. His wife had been active in Soviet emigre groups. Ilya Mamantov was a rightist who contacted Marina five hours after the assassination of Kennedy. Ruth Paine, who had housed Marina and facilitated the job for Oswald at the Book Depository arranged for him to interpret through Jack Chrichton, petroleum operator "connected with Army Reserve, Intelligence service."¹¹² Mr. Chrichton was Vice-President of the Empire Trust Company which maintained "a private C.I.A. ..around the world," to guard such investments as in Cuba, Guatemala and in General Dynamics.¹¹³ Paul Raigorodsky had fought against the Bolsheviks and was a representative to N.A.T.O. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Tolstoy Foundation he was involved in an organization which:

"takes care of Russian refugees throughout the world wherever they may be. The process then which means they know all about them before they come into here.

Anybody who comes to the Tolstoy Foundation, you know right off the bat has been checked, rechecked and double checked. There is no question about them. ..That is the number one stamp of approval.



In fact the U.S. Government recognizes that and has ...been giving the Tolstoy Foundation as much as \$400,000 a year."114

No more eloquent statement can be found to establish that the extreme right-wing, intelligence connected emigre community which comprised the milieu in Dallas of Lee Harvey Oswald had indeed "checked and double-checked" the bonafides of this man. He was no marxist, no defector but one of their own.

George de Mohrenschildt who was his benefactor was from a distinguished aristocratic European background and had a long record as an intelligence figure. His brother-in-law was with C.I.A. His other brother-in-law worked for Howard Hughes. His son-in-law was the son of the vice-president of Lockheed Aircraft and a prominent supporter of Goldwater. His brother was an examiner for the Bureau of Censorship and a director of the Tolstoy Foundation. De Mohrenschildt had worked for French Intelligence during World War II and had applied to O.S.S. During the 1940's he was to be used as a witness against an "enemy alien" and on his way to Mexico during 1943 was arrested by the F.B.I. in Arkansas. He had oil associations with the Rockefellers and worked with the nephew of Douglas MacArthur before a close associate, Baron Maydell, an Abwehr agent, caused him some trouble. He obtained security clearance nonetheless and worked for A.I.D. When Albert Jenner asked him if he were a spy, de Mohrenschildt turned the question aside.

One of his affiliations was with Jean De Menil and Schlumberger Company. Raigorodsky was to describe this company as

"a world-wide organization that deals in every country in the world - you know what I'm trying to say..."



Schlumberger munitions which were supplied to the fascist generals opposing De Gaulle were to feature in the affairs of the anti-Castro Cubans. David Ferrie, Gordon Novel and Carlos Bringuier were to be involved in a burglary with the stolen munitions finding their way to the office of Guy Banister.¹¹⁵ De Mohrenschildt was on close terms with oil magnate and right-wing ideologue H.L. Hunt, the Murchisons of Texas and shipping magnate William Grace Brown. He was a friend of the Shah of Iran - exalted company for a deranged marxist called Lee Harvey Oswald.

When Oswald moved to New Orleans he found a job with a seemingly innocuous company called Reily Coffee Company.¹¹⁶ The company proved less than innocent. The identical pattern of Dallas emerged in New Orleans. Virtually all the co-workers of Lee Harvey Oswald at the Reilly Coffee Company were hired by defense and military contractors in the proximity of New Orleans shortly after the association with Oswald. Oswald left the company on July 19, 1963 just before he began the one man Fair Play For Cuba Committee and handed out its leaflets on street corners. The man who hired him at Reily was Alfred Claude. In late July Claude began work for Chrysler Aerospace in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Oswald's immediate superior, Emmett Barbee followed suit within a few days. and Oswald's co-worker, John D. Branyon also took up work at Chrysler Aerospace at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The process was eloquently summarized by Jim Garrison:

"Either Reily Coffee Company ..was engaged in a diabolically mysterious penetration of our aerospace program or someone was giving special attention to men at Reily who had rubbed shoulders, however slightly, with Oswald. In intelligence terminology, the Reily Coffee Company was being 'sanitized' with regard to witnesses who had contact



with Oswald."116

The supposed headquarters of Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee, as listed on his leaflets, were at 544 Camp Street in New Orleans. In it was Guy Banister posing as a private detective. Apart from having been in charge of the Chicago office of the F.B.I. he operated various groups from his rooms. The Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean was one. Another was the Friends of Democratic Cuba which purchased arms and supplies for the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. For as the New Orleans States-Item recorded:

"Banister ..is believed to have worked in cooperation with U.S. military intelligence here...(with) close ties with both the C.I.A. and the office of Naval Intelligence"117

Ex-F.B.I. agent William Turner learned from an informant that

"A Minuteman aide who had access to their headquarters' files - about an allied group in New Orleans known as the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean (which had been used by the C.I.A. in engineering the 1954 overthrow of the leftist Arbenz regime in Guatemala. The defector said the names of both Banister and Ward appeared in the secret Minuteman files as members of the Minutemen and as operatives of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean."118

Thus the bridge from E. Howard Hunt to Banister and Oswald becomes sturdy. Sam Newman, the building's owner affirmed that

"Banister was well acquainted with this organization (Cuban Revolutionary Council)."119

Sergio Arcacha Smith had been a principal figure in Hunt's Bay of Pigs plans and "was training men here to participate in an invasion of Cuba."120 The Dallas Morning News identified Arcacha as "chief of Cuban revolutionary activities in the New Orleans area before the Bay of Pigs invasion...Ferrie was involved in the same work."

Thus when a dramatic burglary occurred involving Arcacha



Smith, David Ferrie, his roommate Layton Martens and Gordon Novel, an open C.I.A. operative, much became clear. The arms bunker in Houma, Louisiana, leased by the Schlumberger Wells Services Company of Houston was looted.

"A man whose word is reliable saw fifty to one hundred crates of ammunition in Banister's store-room, all labeled "Schlumberger". 122

Banister's associations included Robert Maheu who admitted to organizing a C.I.A.-Mafia attempt on the life of Castro. His Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean was used to invade Guatemala in the C.I.A. invasion of 1954. His offices in the Balter building in New Orleans at the time coincided with E. Howard Hunt's use of that building. Here also was the Democratic Revolutionary Front of which Hunt was liaison for C.I.A. Banister incorporated the Citizens for a Free Cuba in early 1961 and was a director of Friends for a Democratic Cuba which sought arms for Bay of Pigs. 123

It is instructive that those who gathered in his office used post office boxes near his building. Oswald's post office box was there, as was David Ferrie's. Oswald's post office box in Dallas, number 2915, was a few feet from that of Jack Ruby.

And at the time of Bay of Pigs, on January 21, 1961, two men appeared on behalf of Banister's Friends of Democratic Cuba at the Bolton Ford Company at 1483 Claiborne Avenue. 124 They sought to purchase ten trucks at cost and one of these men identified himself as Lee Harvey Oswald. It was sixteen months before Oswald returned to the United States from the Soviet Union. The two men called the F.B.I. after Kennedy was shot (the two working at Bolton Ford). Thus Banister's organization was purchasing equipment in Oswald's name.

When Banister died in 1964 his wife found in his office stacks of Oswald's Hands Off Cuba leaflets. The card indexes found by Garrison after the F.B.I. had removed the files were no less informative. Banister the "private detective" had the following files indicated on cards:

"American Central Intelligence Agency; Ammunition and Arms; Anti-Soviet Underground; B-70 Manned Bomber Force; Civil Rights Program of J.F.K; Dismantling of Ballistic Missile Systems; Dismantling of Defense, U.S.; Fair Play for Cuba Committee; International Trade Mart, Italy; U.S. Bases Dismantled; Latin America; Missile Bases Dismantled, Turkey and Italy."125

It should be recalled that the files in Banister's office, among many things, point to the International Trade Mart in Italy. Centro Commerciale Mondiale and its funding partner, Perminex, were identified as C.I.A. conduits in Europe. One of its prominent members was Clay Shaw and its exposure in the Italian evening paper, Rome's Paese Sera, led to his return to New Orleans.

It was disclosed that the President of Centro Mondiale Commerciale, Ferenc Nagy "maintains close ties with the C.I.A. which link him with the Miami Cuban Colony."126 Fascists and extreme right wing personae were involved in this organization and it was established that

"..the Centro was a creature of the C.I.A. set up as a cover for the transfer of C.I.A. funds in Italy for illegal political-espionage activities. It still remains to clear up the presence on the administrative board of the CMC of Clay Shaw and ex-Major Bloomfield."127

Shaw returned to the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. The President, Ferenc Nagy, who supported the military right-wing OAS, kept close ties with the C.I.A. and went to live - in Dallas.128 He had financed Jacques Soustelles, the French fascist, who had also been supplied from New Orleans and elsewhere by Schlumberger Munitions.



E. Howard Hunt tells us in Give Us This Day that he had urged the overthrow of the Arbenz government by the C.I.A. for over a year. It was his crony Tommy "the cork" Corcoran who lobbied on behalf of United Fruit for the go-ahead. United Fruit is owned by the Rockefellers. Hunt was summoned to the offices of Tracy Barnes, a relative of the Rockefellers. Barnes informed Hunt that the National Security Council and Richard Nixon gave the order to proceed and Hunt began to train troops in Honduras. The role of Hunt is a constant in these events. It is imperative to bring Hunt into an arena where, under oath, he should be examined as to his testimony which conflicts with Frank Sturgis, which bears upon his knowing Shaw, Ferrie, Ruby, Oswald and Banister among many others.

Richard Helms was chief of clandestine services of C.I.A. when Hunt was Director of Domestic Operations and Chief of Covert Activity. These appointments followed Bay of Pigs. Victor Marchetti, fourteen years an officer of the C.I.A., has stated that he was present when Richard Helms and Deputy-Director of C.I.A. Admiral Rufus Taylor acknowledged that Shaw and Ferrie were ~~their~~ operatives - C.I.A. officers. Helms was concerned to prepare their defense in the Garrison trial. Helms was also in charge of C.I.A. when the Hunt-Liddy team obtained C.I.A. equipment for the Ellsberg psychiatrist and Watergate break-ins. Helms was head of clandestine services when Hunt was station chief of C.I.A. in Mexico City during September and October 1963 - the period when Oswald went to Mexico City.

It is imperative, therefore, that a thorough investigation of domestic activity of C.I.A. bring Victor Marchetti and Richard Helms to give evidence for Helms has denied domestic involvement. Helms



should be asked as well whether Shaw and Ferrie were C.I.A. personnel and who among those ~~for~~ whom evidence of such affiliation exists was in fact with C.I.A. - Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, Gordon Novel etc.

James Angleton, head of counter-intelligence for O.S.S. and C.I.A. for thirty-one years declared on December 25, 1974:

"There were many rooms in the mansion...
I wasn't privy to who struck John."129

Mr. Angleton should be asked who he believes struck John and if this blow was planned in another room of the C.I.A. mansion.

In the medical and psychiatric report of Dr. Werner Teuter on his patient in prison, Jack Ruby, Dr. Teuter reveals that Jack Ruby,

"Insists he knows who had President Kennedy killed. They want him (Ruby) to be insane so no one will believe his story. For him, the assassination was an act of overthrowing the Government."

Dr. Teuter says of Ruby:

"Practically all his statements were colored by marked fear. He considers himself the victim of a conspiracy and was 'framed' to kill Oswald so that Oswald could never say who made him kill President Kennedy."

Dr. Teuter can not conceive of such a situation and naively assumes that these beliefs of Ruby indicate madness. Ruby persists:

"It involves high government agencies and his attorneys whom he considers members of the plot. They wanted then and now to harm him seriously."

Dr. Teuter describes Ruby's account as follows:

"This framework is very complicated and must be guarded with the greatest secrecy. It involves the strip-teaser, his employee, who on the fatal morning of November 24, 1963 'made him go to Western Union to wire her money.' She had timed it just right so he had to shoot Oswald."

Ruby, Dr. Teuter tells us, "did not fail to warn me and instruct me that I would be followed the moment I would leave the jail and that my phone would be tapped henceforth. He closed the series of interviews



with the statement,

"I am doomed. I do not want to die, but I am not insane. I was framed to kill Oswald." 130

This is consonant with Ruby's pleas to Earl Warren, Gerald Ford and Leon Jaworski when interrogated by these men in the Dallas jail. Ruby insisted he would never see them again, not survive unless they took him to Washington where he could tell what had actually happened. They, no less than Dr. Teuter, chose to disbelieve and misrepresent Ruby.

In 1939, when Ruby was of the Teamster Scrap, Iron and Junk Handlers' Union in Chicago, the founder and secretary, an attorney named Leon Cook, was murdered. This murder, Robert Kennedy tells us was the means through which the mob moved in on the Teamsters:

"A slight man with thinning hair and an almost benign manner, Dorfman took over as head of the Chicago Waste Handlers Union in 1939 after its founder and secretary-treasurer was murdered. In 1957, the AFL-CIO kicked him out for corruption."



"He has tied some strange knots in the strings he pulls. According to our testimony, he was closely linked with such underworld figures as Tony Accardo, who became head of the Chicago syndicate after the death of Al Capone and with Abner (Longie) Zwillman - a top gangland leader in the United States. (Longie Zwillman committed suicide shortly after being subpoenaed by our Committee.) Red Dorfman is also considered a power in some political circles, both Democratic and Republican."

Thus the murder of Leon Cook in 1939 when Jack Ruby replaced him as Secretary proved the crucial event in the mob take-over of the Teamsters. Not only that but the figure who took over the Chicago Waste Handlers Union after this murder was Paul Dorfman. Robert Kennedy explains:

"By 1949, with the help of Brennan and others, Jimmy Hoffa had consolidated his position in the Michigan Teamsters; but outside his home state he was still

largely unknown. For him the key to the entire Midwest was Chicago. He needed a powerful ally there and he found his man in Paul Dorfman. Dorfman.. was a big operator."131

An F.B.I. report dated December 2, 1963, sheds light on the connections between the murders of John and Robert Kennedy. A mob official of the Union Gastronomica in Puerto Rico, Leopoldo Ramos Ducos, had been installed by Jimmy Hoffa after its headquarters had been blown up by five Molotov cocktails on February 1, 1962.¹³²

The F.B.I. report quotes Ducos as relaying information told a woman by Miguel Cruz on November 26, 1963:

"We killed Kennedy and the next will be Ramos Ducos."



Ramos Ducos, the F.B.I. report states was an organizer of local 901 of the Teamsters Union from 1960 until March 1962. During this time he heard Frank Chavez mention the name of one Jack Ruby as someone connected to the Teamsters Union. Chavez was Secretary-General of the Local. Sometime in September 1961, Frank Chavez told Ramos Ducos that Chavez had an appointment to meet Richard Kavner, International Vice-President of Teamsters Union and Jack Ruby. The meeting was to be in San Juan.

In Walter Sheridan's book, The Fall and Rise of Jimmy Hoffa¹³³ we learn that Chavez had travelled to New York in 1964 during the Senate race. His real purpose was to kill Robert Kennedy (emphasis added) and the F.B.I. so advised the Department of Justice. Chavez was subsequently killed by one of his bodyguards. Later Dorfman is quoted as controlling the trial of Hoffa and ^{stating} that there were contracts out on Partin, the government witness.

Miguel Cruz, who declared "We killed (John) Kennedy was arrested with Carlos Bringuier of the CRC and the DRE together with

Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.¹³⁴ This was the false fracas in which Bringuier and Cruz assaulted Oswald for handing out Fair Play For Cuba leaflets, the arrest intended to provide the cover story of Oswald as marxist. But here we have a direct link between the two Kennedy murders. Cruz and Bringuier were active members of the anti-Castro organizations operated by C.I.A. in the building in which Hunt's Cuban Revolutionary Council and Oswald's Fair Play For Cuba front were installed. E. Howard Hunt should be asked about Miguel Cruz.



FOOTNOTES

1. Atlantic Monthly, July 1973, page 39
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Give Us This Day by E. Howard Hunt, Popular Library, 1973, page 38
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Parade Magazine, April 12, 1964, p.4.
9. True Magazine, August, 1974.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. Give Us This Day (hereafter Day) page 39.
13. Day, pages 194-195
14. Undercover by E. Howard Hunt, Berkley-Putnam, 1974, page 131.
15. Day, page 40
16. Ibid.
17. True Magazine, August, 1974
18. Day, page 26
19. Day, page 22
20. Day, page 26
21. Day, page 63
22. Day, page 202
23. Day, pages 182-184.
24. Day, page 188
25. Ibid.
26. Day, page 189



27. Ibid.
28. Ibid.
29. Warren Commission Hearings, volume 22 p. 826
30. New York Times, March 8, 1975
31. New York Post, February 6, 1975
32. True, August 1974
33. Ibid.
34. Ibid. page 28.
35. Ibid.
36. Ibid. page 74.
37. Bimini Run by E. Howard Hunt, New York, 1949.
38. True, August 1974, page 76
39. Ibid.
40. Ibid.
41. Ibid. page 75.
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid. page 74.
45. Zodiac News Service, May 17, 1974.
46. Ibid.
47. Ibid.
48. Ibid.
49. Ibid.
50. Parade, April 17, 1964, page 4.
51. Ibid.; C.D. 1020.29.
52. Counter-Revolutionary Agent by Hans Tanner, G.T. Foulis, 1962, p. 127.



53. Ibid.
54. Ibid.
55. True, August 1974
56. Parade, June, 12, 1960.
57. Ibid.
58. Ramparts, November 1973, page 7.
59. True, August, 1974
60. Warren Report, page 370.
61. Warren Commission Hearings, volume 5, page 201. (hereafter by number)
62. 23 H 166.
63. 23 H 163; C.D. 1193.249
64. 23 H 166
65. 5 H 181-212
66. C.D. 686
67. 22 H 358
68. F.B.I. report #105-3193, p. 1.
69. Ibid
70. Ibid..
71. Senate Narcotic Hearings, page 1002.
72. New York Times, February 1, 1970, p. 57
73. New York Times Magazine, June 3, 1973, p. 46.
74. Ramparts, November 1973.
75. 14 H 330-364.
76. 13 H 183.
77. 23 H 78.
78. 23 H 287.
79. C.D. 4529.



80. C.D. 1085.
81. 19 H 534
82. 26 H 839
83. 26 H 448
84. C.E. 918; 18 H 116
85. 23 H 796; 19 H 650
86. 1 H 142; 1 H 233; 1 H 191
87. 8 H 232; 8 H 298
88. 8 H 290
89. 1 H 301; 18 H 98
90. New York Times, December 5, 1963. Cited in Marina Oswald by Joachim Joesten, Peter Dawnay, p. 39 (1967)
91. 26 H 715; 23 H 796
92. 19 H 658
93. R 327.
94. 5 H 301; 18 H 98
95. Operation Overflight by Francis Gary Powers, N.Y., 1970 Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1970 - p. 357.
96. C.E. 946; 18 H 162; CE 2676; 26 H 32
97. 5 H 262
98. CE 941; 18 H 155 & 332; 5 H 300-304.
99. CE 2686; 26 H 45
100. CE 2683; 26 H 42
101. CE 1070; 22 H 21
102. CE 952; 18 H 324
103. R 713
104. Free China and Asia (Taipeh) August 1959
105. Wer Ist Wer (1955)



106. 5 H 13
107. 8 H 454; 9 H 6-11; 8 H 358; 9 H 3,5.
108. 24 H 659; 11 H 356; 22 H 831.
109. C.D. 205 646; C.D. 246 22; 26 H 738.
110. A Heritage of Stone by Jim Garrison, Putnam, N.Y., 1970, p. 111
111. Undercover by E. Howard Hunt, Berkley-Putnam, N.Y., 1974, p. 115
112. Oswald in New Orleans by Harold Weisberg, Canyon Books, 1967, p.351
113. Ibid.
114. The Kennedy Conspiracy by Paris Flammonde, Meredith, N.Y. 1969, pages 215-221.
112. NOTE MISTAKE IN NUMERATION OF FOOTNOTES
9 H 106
113. Stephen Birmingham Our Crowd, N.Y., Harper & Row, 1967
114. 9 H 5
115. Kennedy Conspiracy, p. 118
116. A Heritage of Stone, pp. 149-150.
117. New Orleans States-Item, May 5, 1967
118. Cited in Kennedy Conspiracy, p116.
119. 22 H 826
120. New Orleans States-Item, April 4, 1967
121. Ibid.
122. Ibid. as quoted in Kennedy Conspiracy, p. 119.
123. A Heritage Of Stone, pp 110-111.
124. Ibid.
125. Ibid. p. 113
126. Le Devoir, March 16, 1967.
127. Paese Sera, March 14, 1967
128. Kennedy Conspiracy
129. New York Times, December 25, 1974.
130. Psychiatric Report, Dr. Werner Teuter.
131. The Enemy Within by Robert Kennedy, 1960, p. 84.
132. Green Felt Jungle, Reid & Demaris, p. 87
133. Walter Sheridan, Fall & Rise Jimmy Hoffa, p. 356.
- 